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Boston Rotarians Hear Plea to Support Allies; Greenough in Budget Post

The World's Day—At a Glance

June 12, 1940

In Boston: Refugee Ship Arrives

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, former Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, in an address before the Boston Rotary Club today, urged strong American support for the Allies. [Details: Page 9.]

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall named Charles W. Greenough of Dover, Mass., as State Budget Director, and filled four other major State positions. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

The American Export steamer Excambion arrived at the Boston Army Base from Italy with 140 passengers, mostly Americans, who sailed just before Italian entry into the war. [Details and pictures: Page 9.]

Bomb Falls Near U. S. Embassy in Chungking

CHUNGKING (AP)—More than 100 Japanese planes, attacking in waves for 15 minutes, started fires today in the center of this provisional Chinese Capital. Yesterday a Japanese bomb fell within 30 yards of the United States Embassy in a two-wave raid which destroyed at least 300 houses and caused 50 casualties in the City. The Soviet Embassy was partly demolished in the attack. Two bombs fell in the garden of the British Ambassador's home, but the building escaped damage. Thirty Americans are living in Chungking.

In Washington: New Battleship Ready

The Navy's new 35,000-ton battleship, the North Carolina will be launched Thursday at the New York Navy Yard, it was announced today.

President Roosevelt indicated at his press conference yesterday that plans are under consideration to speed the present training priod at West Point and Annapolis. The Navy has recommended that the 1941 class be graduated next February instead of June, and the Chief Executive said he has passed this recommendation on to the War Department.

War Summary: Suez Closed to Italy

The Suez Canal was blockaded by Allied warships today, cutting off Italy's route to its African empire. [Details: Page 4.]

French withdrawal to the Marne brought quick changes in the Western front, the Germans claiming to be 12½ miles from Paris to the north and have captured Rouen and Reims, respectively west and east of the capital. [Details: Page 1.]

Fate of Paris hangs on resistance along Somme and Marne Rivers, although the Military Governor of the Capital stated that Paris merely took its place in the broader plans of the High Command.

Italy's inactivity left the probable course of Rome's strategy in doubt. British airmen bombed military objectives in North Italy.

Egypt was reported by Reuters, British News Agency, to have severed diplomatic relations with Italy. [Details: Page 5.]

Russia became a focal point, but there was no confirmation of whether it would throw its influence on either side in the war. The Russian Ambassador in Washington talked for an hour with Secretary Hull. There were reports that the Soviet was seeking to quarter a half million troops in Lithuania, which adjoins Germany. Details: [Pages 1 and 6.]

Japan and Britain settled their long-standing disagreement over silver and police control at Tientsin, China. Meanwhile, Britain, France, and Japan made new treaties of amity with Siam, which is near the British naval base at Singapore. [Details: Page 6.]

Turkey called 200,000 more men to the colors, putting an estimated 600,000 Turks under arms.

Spain, in a new Government declaration, re-emphasized its neutrality, but newspapers reflected their plain sympathy toward the Axis powers. Arribas, Falangist newspaper, called for victory of Italy and Germany, which aided Francoist Spain during its Civil War. But Gen. Francisco Franco personally escorted the new French Ambassador, Count de la Beaume, to the Royal Palace for the presentation of his credentials.

Queen Wilhelmina signed a decree authorizing the Netherlands Minister of Defense to requisition the services of Dutchmen who do not belong to the armed forces. The Government already has full powers to requisition Netherlands' ships.

Greece ordered the class of 1934 to report "for periodical training" on June 29. Greece found food imports curtailed as Italy entered the war but said reserves already were adequate.

In Britain a 20-mile strip along the entire southern coast of England was forbidden to aliens in a new defense order. A similar forbidden area on the east coast was extended northward to within about 100 miles of the Scottish border.

City-Owned Parking Spaces Urged for Boston Problem

Definite recommendations for a solution of Boston's downtown traffic problem by provision of municipally-owned parking spaces at 10 cents an hour or less have been adopted by the Off Street Parking and Terminals Committee of Mayor Tobin's 1940 Conference on Traffic, it was learned authoritatively today. These recommendations will shortly be submitted to members of the General Committee for adoption.

The Off Street Parking report is now being put in final form and copies are being made for distribution to members of the conference. Until it is submitted to this general committee and to Mayor Tobin and adopted, no formal announcement will be made, it is learned, of its contents.

The recommendations, it was learned from unofficial sources, include:

1. Affirming that downtown Boston immediately needs facilities to park double, the present number of cars, the committee urges that the city acquire property and establish parking facilities. Construction of many so-called indoor parking or cage garages to provide a total of 3,000 parking spaces during the six-year program is proposed. The cost would reach an estimated $8,000,000. These municipal parking lots would be leased to private operators and the rates regulated.

2. That parking lot owners and operators should reduce their rates for day time parking to encourage shoppers and others to use their facilities. Garage owners complain that their facilities are not used more than to half capacity, that they must sustain the present rate to exist. The Committee believes that with uniform lower rates their garages will be immediately filled to capacity.

3. That regulations be adopted to keep huge trucks from down town sections from probably 8 a. m. to 6 p. m., any deliveries to be made before and after rush hours or by small pickup delivery trucks. The plan involves truck terminals at outlying points. Express companies, it is said, have offered complete co-operation.

4. The creation of large free parking areas by the Boston Elevated at outlying terminals and a cheaper fare to encourage use of mass transportation facilities.

5. Provision by city ordinance to compel apartment houses and tenements to provide for parking of tenants cars before the building permit is issued.

Yesterday's isue of The Christian Science Monitor gave the first news of the program of the project committee. This, together with the report of the parking committee and the finance committee are yet to be adopted formally by the Mayor's Conference. Once this is done, the city will for the first time have a united, concerted action and program of all Boston interests to get necessary legislative action and funds for a modern highway system within the city.

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Men! A New Hair-Do; And It's 'The Prom Cut'

By the Associated Press

New Bedford, Mass. June 12

And now, gentlemen, you can change your old reliable hair-do to "the prom cut."

A new clip bearing that monicker was awarded a prize at a hair style show held during the state convention of the Associated Master Barbers of America and it features, says Louis Boulais, who thought it up, "a new low neck line tapered from the clipper line just enough to give expression to the shape of the head."

"The sides of the head are feather-edged with shears and comb, leaving it full enough to be brushed neatly backwards, while the top can be cut to such a length that the facial characteristics are brought out, thus lending smartness to a man's appearance."

Conant Favors War Training For All Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12 — Dr. James Bryant Conant, who as President of Harvard University is the intellectual leader of more than 8,000 students, today asked that America "safeguard the true spirit of liberty" by adopting for its youth the principle of universal compulsory military training, and urged that in the future generations thus trained there be restored a now dormant understanding and love of American traditions.

"A threat to freedom . . . now hangs over us," he told an audience in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here, "more overwhelmingly today than at any time before—the possibility of complete totalitarian triumph. . . .

"There is a ruthless force now loose in the world, and this force can find its answer only by the courageous application of a still greater force."

Favors Defense Corps

For this reason, as one of the "measures to safeguard this nation as a free republic," Dr. Conant declared that "to meet the essential need for manpower only one course seems possible: the adoption by the country of the principle of universal compulsory military training and service."

The Harvard President was speaking to a gathering of Jewish War Veterans of the United States, who presented him a citation for his "courageous devotion to the cause of humanity and intellectual freedom."

Explaining the details of his

Continued on Page 11, Column 3

Fascist Views Of Brazil Stir Latin-America

Vargas backs theories of European dictators in speech on warship; U. S. friendship shaken.

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Brazil's sudden alignment with the aims and methods of Nazi-Fascist aggression today caused Argentina and Paraguay to strengthen their frontier guards, and sent rumblings throughout the carefully nurtured structure of Inter-American solidarity.

Alone among Latin-American nations, Brazil under its President-dictator, Dr. Getulio Vargas, now openly commends the German-Italian assault on free peoples. Dr. Vargas finds himself in disagreement with dominant American opinion in his conception that "vigorous peoples" are now toppling what he terms "the sterile demagogy of political democracy."

Washington withheld comment until more facts could be ascertained, but a cruiser of the U. S. Navy coincidentally arrived at Rio de Janeiro on a good-will tour.

Brazil and the United States appear to have come to a point of deep divergence in basic outlook, judging from the words of Dr. Vargas only one day after President Roosevelt had accused Italy of knifing France in the back.

Mexico, pro-German during the other world war, has just strengthened its stand for the Allies. Chile, Uruguay, and Argentina are vigorously combating "fifth columns." Colombia today is consolidating its new national aviation combine, the Avianca, which replaces the German-founded Scadta.

Next door to Brazil on the south, Uruguayan opinion runs so strongly against Nazis and Fascists that the German community has asked for police protection.

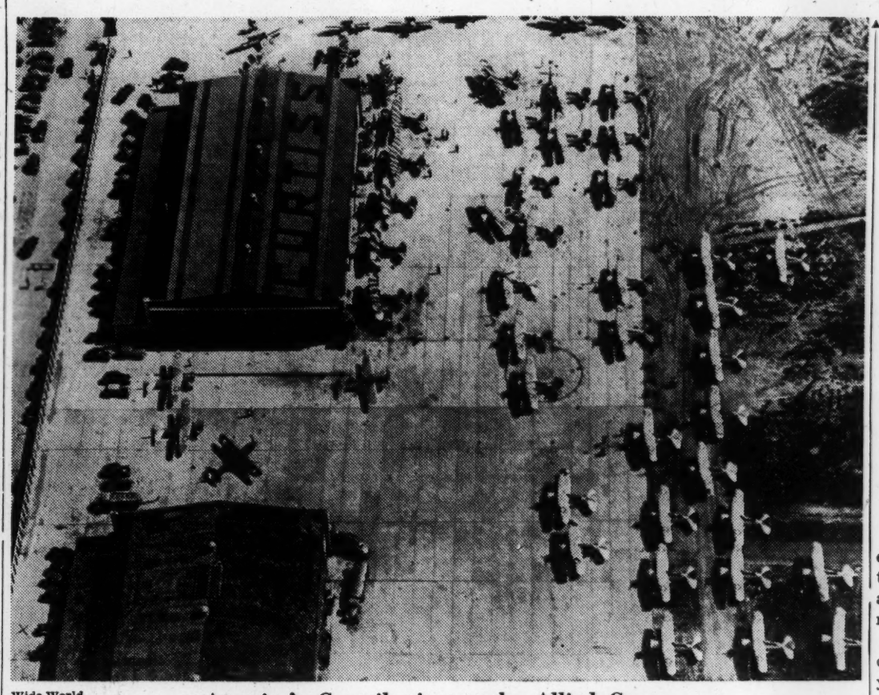
From these evidences of divergent opinion, it is plain that the entire Pan-American system faces serious questions in the wake of Brazil's pronouncement. Brazil's attitude already exceeds the expectations of "fifth column" agitators, since the Government itself is openly sympathetic to the advocates of force in international relations.

Brazil has been headed in a Fascist direction ever since the Vargas coup of Nov. 10, 1937.

Vargas lauds Fascist aims while asserting neutrality: Page 17.

Germans in Uruguay appeal for protection: Page 17.

Air Raids Hit Italy's Cities; French Hold World War Line; Nazis Claim 20,000 Taken



Wide World

America's Contribution to the Allied Cause

Former United States naval planes now "somewhere en route to Europe" as a vital part of America's program of all material aid short of war for the Allies. Here the planes are shown at the Curtiss-Wright plant at Buffalo, where they were traded in by the Government. The planes were reconditioned and their markings changed before they resumed their journey to the front.

Boston Sees Planes for Britain: Page 10.

Battle of Paris goes on fiercely—Nazi Command lays claim to Rouen and Reims.

BERLIN, June 12 (AP)—The German High Command announced tonight that French troops surrounded at St. Valéry, on the English Channel had capitulated and the German troops had taken more than 20,000 prisoners, including one French Corps General, one British Corps General, four French Divisional Generals and "incalculable" material.

ROME, June 12 (AP)—Anti-aircraft artillery at Turin, Italy's great northwestern industrial center, and Milan went into action against enemy planes last night. Italian newspapers reported today.

By the Associated Press

German forces claimed to have come nearer to Paris than at any time in the World War by reaching a point on the Oise River 12½ miles north of the capital.

This was made possible by the order given to the French troops yesterday to withdraw to the Marne.

This brought the French to Chateau-Thierry and Meaux, both famous in the World War, some 27 miles north and northeast of Paris.

Germans claimed to have occupied Rouen, to the west, and Reims, to the east of Paris.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accompanied by Anthony Eden, War Secretary, and Gen. Sir John G. Dill, Chief of the Imperial Staff, had meetings in France yesterday and today with Premier Paul Reynaud, Marshal Henri Pétain, and Gen. Maxime Weygand. Complete agreement was reached as to the measures which should be taken to meet the developments in the war situation.

Italy so far had not shown signs of any major move. Airfields and other military objectives in north Italy were bombed by the British Air Force, a number of planes and some hangars being reported hit.

The Germans meanwhile appear to have been foiled in several attempts to cross the Seine by French counterattacks.

North of Paris they advanced southward to the Senlis region, 26 miles from Paris, where the French engaged them heavily.

Old World War Ground

Twice in the World War the German Imperial Army was halted in the region of the present French stand.

In 1914 the French under Marshal Joffre turned back the Germans in the First Battle of the Marne by a flanking attack. Again in 1918, with American forces this time adding their power at Chateau-Thierry and Belleau Wood, a final German attempt to take the capital was halted.

Paris, however, is not counted by the French a vital military point in itself. The military Governor of the City issued a declaration stating that the capital's defense would not constitute a "strategically isolated operation" but would remain within the frame of maneuvers of the entire French forces.

Behind the lines German bombers attacked French airfields and communications in an effort to keep reinforcements from moving up to aid in the defense of the half-emptied capital, which already was hearing the roar of battle from the northwest.

The French replied with bomb-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

U. S. Rushing More Aid to Allies; Italy Seeks Balkan Neutrality

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—The United States Government today cast aside the trappings of technical neutrality and the President and Congress joined in mobilizing increasing material aid to the Allies.

More planes, more guns, more ammunition, more relief are being made ready for immediate dispatch to Canada and Great Britain.

President Roosevelt made known plans this afternoon to place all Government navy yards and arsenals on a 24-hour day, three-shift basis in order to accelerate rearmament.

This decision was reached at a White House conference between the President and the Chairmen of the Senate and House Naval Affairs Committees, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts and Carl Vinson of Georgia.

Senator Walsh said that Mr. Roosevelt hoped to be able to add new workers to handle the increased contracts rather than have to pay time and one-half for overtime.

Public opinion has swung so vigorously in behind President Roosevelt's initiative in "extending to the opponents of force the material resources of the nation," that the Senate has now gone on record authorizing the Government to take this step and today began consideration of another resolution calling for repeal of parts of the Neutrality and Johnson Acts in order that still further assistance could be given to the Allies.

America's defense on two fronts—aid to the Allies abroad and rearmament at home—continued to move ahead today as Congress seriously considered remaining in session throughout the summer except for short adjournments for the Republican and Democratic conventions.

Touching nearly every phase of preparedness, the Administration and Congress took these important steps:

Aid to Allies: In addition to the 50 Navy planes released to Great Britain, the War Department has now ordered nearly 100 of its Northrup attack planes to Houlton, Maine, for prompt shipment to Canada as a part of the President's "trade-in" plan by which "obsolete" equipment is being made available to the Allies.

The United States Steel Corporation announced that its Export Company had purchased surplus munitions, equipment, and ordnance supplies held by the War Department which would immediately be resold to the Anglo-French Purchasing Board. The purchase price of the articles was valued by the War Department at $37,600,000, part to be paid by the Steel Export Company through subsequent delivery to the War Department of new munitions and ordnance supplies.

At the instigation of President Roosevelt, a re-survey of all Army surplus materials was begun today to determine what supplies can be turned back to the manufacturers and thence turned over to Britain and France.

Stephen Early, the President's

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

No Monkey Business

By the Associated Press

Leeds, England, June 12

An organ grinder of Italian descent posted this sign on his hurdy-gurdy today:

"I'm British and the monkey is from India."

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 12—Italy's great hope in the war in which it is now engaged against the Allies appears to be to retain the "neutrality" of the Balkans.

This was emphasized in Premier Mussolini's express promises in his declaration of war, to respect the neutrality of Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt.

Such a result, if realized, would certainly be an important gain for the Rome-Berlin Axis and again would prove that neutrality is its greatest ally at the moment. In view of the number of broken promises strewn across Fascist Italy's triumphal path during the past few years, the outside world and these small Balkan countries themselves probably consider these promises too cheap and transparent to be accepted at their face value.

Italian Promises

But when countries are living in fear of their existence and are doubtful as to the strength of the guarantees of the Allied powers, situated much further away from the Balkans and now fighting desperately on the Western Front, it is not surprising that such arguments should carry great weight.

One reason for Italy's co-operation with the Reich toward avoiding any action which might bring the Balkans into the war is to avoid anything which might provoke Russian expansion into Southeastern Europe.

Italy wants to fight the battle in the West and then, with its Axis partner, turn against the Balkans and impose its will there, with a Russia, withdrawn into itself, too powerless to interfere.

Such action is hardly to the liking of the Allies. For having built up and maintained large

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

This Changing World

Italian Resources—Mussolini Judged From the Italian Economy, Seen to Be Banking Upon a Short War—Poor in Implements of War

By H. B. Elliston

A study of the economy of Italy is warrant for thinking that Premier Mussolini has come to the conclusion that this is going to be a short war. Otherwise he couldn't afford to join it. Italy is poor in almost everything but brawn, and even that brawn, as I reported in March from Italy, isn't excited over the prospect of going to war on the side of the Germans. The Germans just aren't liked even in Signor Mussolini's Italy. As one Italian said, "Five years ago I was told that the Germans on the Brenner Pass were a menace, and so I was sent up there. Now I'm told they're our friends, but we believe the first warning."

Italy is certainly poor in resources of gold. But what country isn't gold-poor except the United States? Gold, however, can't be eaten, used as clothing, or made into dugouts by armies in the field. Its function is its use in exchange for food, clothes, and shelter, as well as for the implements of war. And in this respect the Italians, even if they had the gold, would find themselves in some difficulty in getting it out. On both sides of the Mediterranean the British contraband control is standing guard. And it is to lands beyond the seas that Signor Mussolini would want to send any gold in the Italian treasury because those lands are the source of necessary Italian imports.

* * *

So the economic problem confronting Signor Mussolini lies in supplies. Statistics are rendered meaningless nowadays because such statistics as are available are probably worthless. The figures we want to know are state secrets. Those that appear in the records are probably the weapons of propaganda. All that can be done in assessing the Italian position is to rely upon basic knowledge and personal experience.

In basic foodstuffs, Italy is self-supporting, thanks to Signor Mussolini's famous "Battle of Wheat." The country appeared to be eating well enough when I was in Italy. I arrived, it is true, on a meatless day, but there was no lack of other eatables, at least in the countless restaurants and shop windows. And, if Italy kills all its livestock, it probably could last some time without beef and mutton imports from Argentina. But it needn't do that—plenty of pork is available in the Balkans, particularly from Yugoslavia. For other war necessities the list of imports becomes a catalogue. Among them there are half a dozen key commodities. Below is a table, compiled during the Ethiopian crisis, of the ratio of domestic production which has to be bought abroad:

Cotton 99 per cent.
Wool 80 per cent.
Coal 95 per cent.
Mineral Oil 99 per cent.
Copper 99 per cent.
Other metals 53 per cent.

These "other metals" are a miscellany of such vital items as nickel, tin, tungsten, manganese, lead, iron, zinc, chrome, mica, etc.

Substitutes for oil, coal, cotton, and wool have been the object of much research in Italy. But the laboratory has not been as successful as has the land in respect to wheat—that is, in quantity production. As to quality, I have a holely sweater bought in Italy which started to go to pieces soon after I had paid the frankly skeptical Italian who sold it to me.

A method of mixing alcohol and ether with oil products is said to have yielded a fairly good gasoline, however. The alcohol is provided by the cultivation of sugar beets. Another aid to domestically produced power other than that obtainable from imported oil and coal is hydro-electric power. And in this respect Italy is wealthy, output over recent years having been increasing rapidly. Then there is the development of "gasogenes." These are apparatuses for producing gas by the distillation of wood or charcoal.

But the progress made so far in all these substitutes, according to available information, has not put Italy in any position to dispense with much of its imports, nor will it in any near future.

* * *

Substitutes for the metals, of course, resist the attentions of the laboratory. Nothing can be found to take the place, say, of iron. But metals can be stored, and Italy along with Germany, has been piling up imports against Der Tag. How much in stock piles has been accumulated is anybody's guess. But Italian resources are too slender to have permitted any kind of purchasing for a long war. If Germany couldn't withstand a long war, economically speaking, Italy certainly couldn't. Indeed, the economic view is that Italy could afford to be in only at the kill.

It is a tribute to Germany's present self-confidence in a short-run victory that Italy has entered the war. For hitherto Italy has been of more help to Adolf Hitler as a "neutral" than as a belligerent. For months Germany has been using Italy as a covered way for imports. At the beginning of the war the British, for diplomatic reasons, did not interfere with the trade. Boats loaded with German coal used to come up the Rhine to Rotterdam and go to Italy undisturbed. Italian boats coming from the American continent used to sail jauntily past the Rock of Gibraltar without paying any attention to the British contraband control. But this traffic did not last long. The British in due course turned on the screws, though these could only be turned on mildly as long as Italy remained "neutral," and, doubtless, much of Italian importation found its way to Germany.

Now with the dubiety of nonbelligerency removed in Italy, the British blockade will be able to do an effective job. The Axis is counting upon forcing the issue to a successful end, however, before it feels the pinch of the blockade.

Ethiopians Trap Italians?

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—The Daily Herald (Labor) declared today that 200,000 Ethiopian troops, wearing the uniform of former Emperor Haile Selassie, are battling Italians in Fascist-occupied Ethiopia.

The Herald, which did not give the source of its information, said that the Negus, now in England, "is prepared to return and lead his troops against the Italians" with British help.

"In the northwest Provinces of Gojam and Harar, four garrison towns are surrounded by Ethiopians, and the Italians dare not venture out," the Herald said.

"The Ethiopians are equipped with rifles and machine guns.

"Under Abebe Arragai, former Police Commissioner of Addis Ababa, now Commander-in-Chief in the South, a constant war is being waged."

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—A British radiocast last night said reports had been received in London of a revolt in Italian-occupied Ethiopia and "the raising of the imperial Abyssinian standard by an Abyssinian."

"Abyssinian tribesmen are getting ready to take their revenge," the radiocast said.

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—A British military commentator said there is "no confirmation that the Italians are attacking towards Djibouti."

He noted, however, that the Italians "have always wanted that railway and may hope for some quick success for reasons of morale at home."

Raid on Ethiopia

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 12 (AP)—The first South African war communiqué said today:

"South African Air Force heavy bombers yesterday attacked military objectives in Abyssinia (Ethiopia).

"Extensive damage to buildings, personnel, roads and equipment was done."

This War Basically Religious, Group of Ministers Declares

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 11—Proclaiming the struggle now reaching its climax in Europe as "basically religious rather than political," the Emergency Committee on Religious Liberty declared today that "on this issue we can never be religious isolationists."

The Committee's declaration was read today by the Rev. Rufus W. Weaver, its Executive Director, at the opening of a nation-wide conference on religious liberty, attended by Protestant ministers from all parts of the country.

Today's conference to culminate in a mass meeting in Constitution Hall, was called by a group of Protestant church officials to discuss "the most urgent and most complicated issue in the modern world—the relation of organized religion to organized society."

Besides the church's attitude toward the European conflict, the gathering delved into differences of opinion existing in the United States as to the application of the principle of separation of church and state, proposals for taxing churches for old age pensions, the Myron Taylor mission to the Vatican, the plight of the conscientious objector in wartime, and the problem of enlarging the chaplain services of the Army and Navy.

Local representatives of the Roman Catholic Church were invited to the conference but did not attend.

"The supreme need of our favored land is a moral and spiritual reinvigoration, founded upon an invincible faith in an ever-ruling Providence," said the Committee's declaration.

"We are assembled," they said, "to declare the spiritual unity of the religious faiths of our country, a unity which has its roots in a common devotion to America's distinctive contribution to the science of government, namely, religious liberty.

"The preservation of our national civilization depends primarily upon the spiritual unity, the lofty purpose, and the heroic devotion of the American people. It is imperative that, in the greatest crisis the modern world has ever confronted, the people of America define their deep-lying spiritual unity, formulate anew their lofty purpose, and dedicate themselves to the strengthening of everything that is precious in our American culture.

"The denial of religious liberty to those living in other lands creates for us an increasing anxiety," the declaration continued. "The acid test of an inherent totalitarianism in any movement or government is its hostile attitude toward religious liberty. Contemporary events clearly reveal the goal of existing totalitarianisms to be the extinction of religious freedom.

"To us, the struggle now reaching its climax in Europe is basically religious rather than political. The spread of totalitarianism throughout the world is the most direct threat to true religion that the history of mankind records. Our protest against this form of government rests upon its cruel treatment of religious minorities. On this issue we are not and we never can be religious isolationists, and we are highly resolved that so long as we have the strength to defend, religious liberty shall not perish from the earth."

Criticizing President Roosevelt's appointment of Myron Taylor as special envoy to the Vatican, Dr. David S. Muzzey, Professor of History at Columbia University, speaking at a conference seminar on separation of church and state, said the objections of Protestants in this country was based on an anxiety that it would aid the Roman Catholic Church in fulfilling its stated objective to "make America Catholic."

Tunisia Made Object Of Italian Group

ROME, June 12 (AP)—Formation of a "committee of action" whose objective will be gaining the French African possession of Tunisia for Italy was announced yesterday at Trapani, Sicily.

Italian dispatches from Addis Ababa said that Mohammedans throughout Italy's African empire had volunteered to join in the fight for Italy.

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DOUBLE with BATH from $3
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Air-conditioned Restaurant
Luncheon from 50¢ - Dinner from 70¢

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'When It's Springtime in the Rockies'

Rocky Mountain Motor Company

Outdoor Bonfire Entertainment in Rocky Mountain National Park

Estes Park Area Noted for Its Beauty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ESTES PARK, Colo.—One hundred and twenty years ago, an exploring party sent out by President Madison first visited the locality where this little valley village now stands. Vivid were their tales of the scenic grandeur. It wasn't long after, that other parties made their way to the area.

But it was not until 1915, however, that the Federal Government created Rocky Mountain National Park, the eastern entrance of which is only five miles from here.

Estes Park and Rocky Mountain National Park have become known as practically one and the same. On June 15 and 16 this resort-hamlet will commemorate the quarter of a century National Park status for the playground just outside its door.

Popular Western Park

Due to its proximity to main-line railroads, air lines, and transcontinental highways, it has become one of the most popular of Western parks. More than 600,000 persons visit the region annually.

Three fine paved highways lead into here from the East. From Denver, it is only a 65-mile trip.

Since its establishment, the Front Range of the Rockies has been a haven for mountain lovers. And there are plenty of peaks to choose from in its 259,411 acres. Foremost of the sheer slopes is Longs Peak, which stands like a helmeted captain above the other snow-capped veterans.

One of the striking features of the park is the easy accessibility of these mountain tops. Foot and horseback trails lead to nearly every one. There are no automobile highways to the pinnacles of the peaks, but there are paved roads throughout the area.

A thrill to any motorist is the Trail Ridge Road which traverses the Continental Divide. Eleven miles of the route are above timberline, and reach a maximum elevation of 12,183 feet above sea level, making this the longest continuous highway in North America. It is expected that the highway will be longest continuous highway in North America. It is expected that the highway will be cleared of snow by the time of the June Jubilee. It has been closed since last October.

Wild life of all types fill the area. Elk. deer, and the bighorn or mountain sheep are numerous. More than 150 species of birds make their homes in the region.

While not as showy as the east side of the park, the west side, where Grand Lake is located, has rugged charm. The Divide, bent from the north, and called the "Never Summer Range," rises from the western side of the Colorado River. On every side the mountains lift bald peaks. Canyons penetrate the precipices of the Divide, and streams rush down the mountain slopes to the River.

All Northern Colorado will join with national celebrities in the silver anniversary celebration, which will include parades, contests, and attractions, such as June ski jumping on the outskirts of the village.

Women Rallied to Defense Of Democracy in America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—"Fifth columns" make headway only if the people inside a country find it too hard to "maintain that continuous devotion to and defense of free government without which government by the people cannot succeed," Miss Marguerite M. Wells, President of the National League of Women Voters, declared today in a general letter addressed to heads of all State Leagues.

"European democracies today stand at death's door not because democracy is a weak form of government, but because democratic people have not yet learned or not yet accepted the demands made upon them for the preservation of freedom," Miss Wells wrote.

Miss Wells went on to say that 20 years ago the League of Women Voters began to perceive the truth that a democratic people must develop leadership and must exercise responsibility if their form of Government is to succeed. "All the years since," she said, "have been a preparation for an 'M' day in which citizens shall be mobilized on the home front for militant defense of democracy by all the means the League has learned to use."

Because of their study, League members, Miss Wells held, are better prepared than most citizens to answer the almost daily questions that come up these days over the respective responsibility of the executive and legislative branches of Government on foreign affairs. "They have learned," she said, "that in the foreign policy field the Executive has had and always must have more authority than is necessary in domestic affairs."

Pointing to the new use of "nonbelligerent" rather than neutral to describe the United States' position, Miss Wells pointed out that this term appeared on the League program four years ago.

Quisling Renounced By Order of Empire

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, announced in the House of Commons today that the name of Major Vidkun Quisling, Norwegian Fascist, has been removed from the Order of the British Empire.

Major Quisling, whose name in England has become a synonym for "fifth columnist," was the chief Norwegian to welcome the German invaders of his homeland.

Mr. Butler explained to Commons that Major Quisling had been named an honorary commander of the Order on November 22, 1929, in recognition of services rendered the British Government in Russia while serving in Moscow on the Norwegian Legation staff.

Two Major Parties Report Finances

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The Democratic National Committee yesterday reported receipts of $250,906 and expenditures of $302,408 from March 1 to May 31. Its March 1 balance of $66,670 was reduced to $15,168.

The Republican National Committee reported contributions of $354,859 and disbursements of $422,793 in the same period, and did not set forth its balance.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Young Points Moral Duties Out to Youth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. Y., June 11—Youth emerging from college today faces the task of subduing and controlling the "gigantic mechanisms" fashioned by its fathers and now threatening its makers with disaster, in the opinion of Owen D. Young, honorary Board Chairman of the General Electric Company.

Addressing the graduating class of St. Lawrence University, Mr Young said the task includes the rescue and restoration of the basic moral principles and religious enthusiasms of the world and demands that young people put their famed zeal into both defense efforts and peacetime employment.

The urgency for immediate defense was stressed from a platform not far from the unfortified Canadian border, and Mr. Young reiterated President Roosevelt's declaration that the United States must guard Canada.

"Whether Canada likes it or not, whether we like it or not," he said, "the stark fact is that the northern boundary of the United States can be protected only by first guarding the frontiers of Canada—wherever they may be—the Arctic, in the great oceans or in the air.

Bitterness Unwanted

"Do I speak with hysteria? Yes, the hysteria of precaution. Do I speak with apprehension? No, only as one with authority, sensing the temper of our people, gives notice to the world that youth and age alike, pacifists and warriors, mothers and men, are united in their demand that no foreign powers shall transplant into this hemisphere the bitterness of their accumulated animosities or the limitless reach of their ambitions."

There is no time to waste in advancing the defense of America, Mr. Young continued, warning that, while the youth of Germany have long been pointing toward "the day" of world conquest, defense in a democracy was too often something put off until tomorrow.

"One of the peacetime virtues of a democracy is habitual inertia. To them who cry for action comes the unmoved response of many voices—why be a warmonger? Why take us unnecessarily from our regular habits and occupations? Why waste our energy and our money on that which may turn out to be, after all, only the exploitation of nervous leaders?

Youth Also Must Guard

"This is politics, say some. This is witch-hunting, say some. This is a way of distracting attention from our own pressing peacetime problems, say some. And youth, for the most part the beneficiaries of what is, have not yet learned that they are its guardians too. Alluring as it is to build, you young men and women may first have to save what has been built."

A nation which refuses to be misled by the voices of negligible minorities into thinking that America faces disunion and backed by the "enthusiasm of youth" would build invulnerable fortifications on American frontiers, Mr. Young declared.

How New Tax Bill Boosts Income Levy

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee submitted this comparison of the income tax for a childless married person under present law and under the $1,004,000,000 defense tax bill:

Net Income	Present Law	Defense Bill
$2,000	$0.00	$0.00
2,500	0.00	11.00
3,000	8.00	30.80
4,000	44.00	70.40
5,000	80.00	110.00
6,000	116.00	149.60
7,000	172.00	233.20
8,000	248.00	316.80
9,000	329.00	422.40
10,000	415.00	528.00

Net income is a person's gross income minus deductions for contributions to church and charity, bad debts, taxes and interest paid, replacement of storm damage or stolen property, and losses from worthlessness of securities.

In the above computations, it was assumed that all the income computed was earned, and allowance was made for the 10 per cent earned income credit.

Sherwood's 'Stop Hitler Now' Ad Gets Presidential Approval

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt indorsed yesterday an advertisement which proposed that the United States help "stop Hitler now" by giving all possible aid to the Allies.

Reporters attending Mr. Roosevelt's press conference noticed lying on his desk the full-page advertisement which was inserted in many newspapers by the "Committee to Defend America by aiding the Allies." It bore a big black streamer: "Stop Hitler Now."

"We can help—if we will act now," was one of its statements, "we can help by sending planes, guns, munitions, food. We can help to end the fear that American boys will fight and die in another Flanders, closer to home."

A reporter asked the President for comment on the advertisement. He replied that he had not paid much attention to it until he learned it had been written by Robert S. Sherwood, dramatist, author of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," and the current play on Finland, "There Shall Be No Night."

Without meaning, Mr. Roosevelt said, to indorse each phrase contained in the advertisement, he thought it was a mighty good thing, a great piece of work, educational to the people of this country. It was well, he said, that William Allen White, the Chairman of the Committee, was placing such things before the people of the country.

Robert Sherwood got the idea of a nation-wide advertising campaign against Hitler about two weeks ago. He discussed it with the White Committee. Then he wrote a 1,000-word message, calling it "stop Hitler now."

Mr. Sherwood says it would be "common sense" to enter the war now on the side of Britain and France, regardless of the condition of this country's military establishment.

"The moral effect," he said, "would be absolutely overwhelming. It would be the greatest contribution we could make. No material aid we could give would count as heavily."

In 1917, when he had been rejected by both the United States Army and Navy because of his height—he is 6 feet 6 inches—he joined the Canadian infantry and went into the front-line trenches.

Mr. Sherwood wasn't sure how the advertisement would be paid for when he took it up with the Committee. But he assumed financial responsibility for its initial publication cost, estimated at about $24,000, and has since received contributions from his friends.

Chicagoans Bar Alien Employees

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—All aliens employed in a Chicago restaurant chain faced the choice today of getting their first citizenship papers within a fortnight or losing their jobs.

"If they don't take out papers, they'll have to look for work elsewhere," declared Robert J. Eitel, President of the firm bearing his name. "Those who are not satisfied with this country should be shipped back."

Mr. Eitel and two brothers, all restaurateurs, were born in Germany and have long been American citizens. Among 1,000 employees, 75 were found to be aliens, nine of them Germans, Mr. Eitel said.

Decoration From Italy Spurned by Guggenheim

NEW YORK (AP)—William Guggenheim, capitalist and honorary chairman of the American Defense Society's Army and Navy Committee, June 11, renounced and returned to the King of Italy the title and decoration of Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy which was conferred upon him in 1920.

"Declaration of war by Italy against the democracies of Great Britain and France was a profound shock to me," he said. "Not only will Christianity suffer, but every civilized human, regardless of creed."

U. S. Firmness Noted

CHESTER, Pa., June 12 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, declared yesterday that "the big stick" of American defense is being made of "hardwood, not of rubber hose." He said this in accepting an honorary degree of Doctor of Military Science from Pennsylvania Military College.

Congress Sentiment Grows To Stay on Job All Summer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 12—Washington now believes Congress will not adjourn June 22, the date hoped by President Roosevelt, but will stay on in the Capital this summer indefinitely.

There are three reasons for this assumption, which may yet be set aside by events:

1. Defense and tax measures may not be concluded in the next 10 legislative days.
2. Patriotic motives impell Congressmen to stay at their posts in the crisis.
3. Strong pressure is behind the bill to revise the Wagner Act, the Logan-Walter bill to curb Federal agencies, and the Hatch bill to bar political activity by state employees paid from Federal funds.

These bills, together with dozens of other bills of more or less importance, would lose their advanced legislative status if Congress quit, and would have to begin all over again from scratch when the next Congress met. The Smith bill to revise the Wagner Act and Logan-Walter bill have passed the House, while the Hatch bill has passed the Senate.

Opposed By President

One reason why the Administration wants Congress to quit is to stave off Wagner Act revision and the Logan-Walter bill, each of which, in their present form, are opposed by the President and probably would be vetoed by him, it is thought. Thus domestic matters are now mixing intimately with world problems in the question of congressional adjournment.

Neither side is revealing its full motives in debating adjournment. The matter, however, is in some part a continuation of the liberal - conservative split which was a marked feature of the Seventy-sixth Congress until the war came along to blot out most other matters.

Conservative opponents of New Deal centralization and regulation have moved to curb executive powers and so-called "bureaucratic" agencies, and they do not want to see their half-won battle lost now in the turmoil of the larger struggle. On the other hand, the Administration is not stressing its opposition to the pending domestic bills when it recommends that Congress get out of the way in time for the political conventions. The Republican Convention starts June 24, two days after the date set for adjournment by the Administration.

Strong Republican Stand

Republicans have taken a strong stand against adjournment. On the Democratic side, opposition to adjournment is growing, although the Administration probably still has the votes to force it if necessary. It is not thought, however, that the Administration will press the issue, and Mr. Roosevelt on June 11 virtually repeated his previous utterance that the matter is up to Congress, although adding that there would not be much for Congressmen to do except make speeches.

Congress might act to some degree as a safety valve for national emotion if it stayed in session. The difficulty would be to restrain some members from taking advantage of the fast-moving world crisis for political ends, in the doubly-trying period of the election campaign.

Political observers rather dread the prospect of a Congress "yelling from the bleachers" at a time when executive authority necessarily is expanded, but at the same time recognize the coordinate control of the Legislature, and the patriotic impulse that persuades many Congressmen that they should set an example by sticking at their posts.

Red Cross Sends More Aid; U. S. Care for Refugees Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—President Roosevelt in making a plea for congressional appropriation of $50,000,000 as a donation to the American Red Cross for war-relief work, today had added his voice to those of American organizations and individuals which are continuing and increasing their pleas for aid to the millions of European refugees and needy whose condition has been made more acute by Italy's joining with Germany in the war against the Allies.

The American Red Cross announced its $20,000,000 fund goal had reached a total of $9,824,000, and that 1,000,000 francs had been sent to the International Committee for Refugees in France, bringing the total contributed in one month by the Red Cross to 4,000,000 francs. The Committee said additional funds would be welcome.

Simultaneously, Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, in a letter to President Roosevelt, urged care of European refugees as "an avenue of effective aid to the Allies" that would not lead "like some suggested forms of further aid straight toward American participation in war." He said it was "wholly unreasonable to expect the French people, fighting for the life of their Nation, to care for the refugees," and urged that Congress immediately appropriate money, "which may mean American assumption of responsibility for the refugees."

Two-Fold Problem

"The refugee problem is twofold," Mr. Thomas continued. "It involves immediate support of homeless people and a plan for their resettlement, either in their former homes or in other lands.

"In the latter connection, I need not remind you that the Western Hemisphere is not overcrowded, and that multitudes of thrifty workers who hate Fascism and dictatorship would be both an economic and political asset in the Western Hemisphere.

"My suggestion is that you at once call a conference on this subject and that you request Congress for an immediate appropriation which, supplemented by private chairty, may mean American assumption of responsibility for the refugees. I have seen tentative and admittedly imperfect figures which suggest that 1,000,000 children or other refugees could be brought to this country and kept for a year for less than the cost of two of our medium-sized battleships."

The Dominican Republic Settlement Association disclosed it was negotiating for the removal through Britain of refugees stranded in Italy as a result of the outbreak of war there. The refugees would then be transported to the Dominican Republic, whose doors Gen. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo, former President, has thrown open. Several hundred Central European refugees were in Genoa when Italy declared war, awaiting transportation to the Dominican Republic

New Headquarters

The American Friends of France made public a cable despatch received from Miss Anne Morgan, head of the group, revealing that she was leaving Parish to establish headquarters in Central France, "accessible to all three centers where we are caring for thousands of refugees in pathetic need."

An American festival and picnic for the benefit of Spanish refugees, supported by many labor and fraternal organizations in Greater New York, will be held July 21, at Empire Beach Park, Staten Island, under the sponsorship of the New York Spanish Aid Committee, it was announced today.

Negroes Take Over New Florida Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—The recently completed Pine Haven now is occupied by 167 Negro families; it is completely modern, standing on high land.

Recent information from Washington is that $200,000 Federal funds have been allotted for another project of the WPA to build another housing unit at Pine Haven to accommodate about 80 more families.

The local housing authority has applied also for a project for whites, but no action has been taken on that application as yet.

Optical Trade Factors Enter Innocent Pleas

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Pleas of innocent were entered for the optical trade associations, manufacturers and dealers arraigned yesterday in Federal Court on an indictment charging violation of antitrust laws by fixing prices and interfering with competitive trade.

The indictment named the Optical Wholesalers' National Association, Inc., two other trade associations, 14 manufacturers, five wholesale firms, and 21 individuals.

Judge William Bondy fixed bail at $1,000 for each individual and set July 11 as the trial date.

Butter Customer Pays Up After 45-Year Lapse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Honesty extending over 45 years recently brought a letter to Mrs. Anna Westergard of Ogden containing payment for five pounds of butter which her mother had sold nearly a half century before.

The letter came from Pete Flamming, now of Santa Rosa, Calif., and formerly of Ogden. Mr. Flamming wrote that he bought the butter in 1895 while he was working near Ogden. He left Ogden with the debt still outstanding.

Recently, he said, he found the name of the people from whom he bought the butter and immediately sent the money—$1.25 for five pounds of butter at 25 cents a pound and another 25 cents for interest.

Georgians Put Gift Of Mussolini in Storage

ROME, Ga., June 12 (AP) — A bronze reproduction of the famous Capitoline wolf presented this north Georgia town in 1929 by Premier Mussolini was removed from its marble base yesterday on order of the City Commission and replaced by a United States flag.

The statue was placed in storage.

Action of the city officials was described as a protest against Italy's declaration of war against France and Great Britain.

More Third-Termers

JACKSON, Miss., June 12 (AP)—Mississippi Democrats in State convention voted unanimously yesterday to instruct delegates to the national convention to cast 18 votes for President Roosevelt for renomination as long as his name is before the convention.

Doing Business In 35 Languages

by Westinghouse

count our change from a dollar bill.

• *During* the past two years we have run an advertising campaign in 95 newspapers in 41 countries. Each advertisement is translated into 7 different languages. 25 entirely different currencies are used to pay for the newspaper space.

• *To youngsters or oldsters* whose hobby is collecting stamps, the incoming mail department of our export company would very likely prove a paradise.

• *A single day's mail* will bring letters from as many as twenty-five countries. In the course of a year, correspondence is received from practically every country in the world, and it has traveled to us by every conceivable mode of transportation from Tibetan runner to air express. It may be penned in anything from Chinese ideographic script to just plain American English. More than thirty-five different languages will find their way in and out of the mail basket.

• *No doubt* you have heard many men say that their business "is different." But rarely will you find a business right here in our own country that is as really different as that of our people whose responsibility lies in the shipment and sale of our products abroad.

• *Most of these men* have spent years in the field, in Buenos Aires, Singapore, London, Cape Town. They have sold our products in Spanish, French, Portuguese, Swedish and even more remote tongues. They have learned to make change in lira, pesos and shillings as simply as you and I

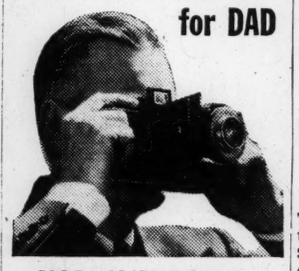
• *Climate also plays* an important part in the distribution of our products throughout the world. For instance, a radio set which is perfectly suitable for sale in the United States must be specially designed and treated to stand up under tropical humidities before it is acceptable to countries near the equator.

• *Another product problem* is that of electric voltage and frequency. Here in the United States 110 volt 60 cycle current is standard almost everywhere, but in export territories these voltages range anywhere from 90 to 380 volts, and from 16⅔ to 133 cycles.

• *Add to these problems* the complications of the present world strife. But business goes on as ever, and our export people insist that theirs is the most interesting business in the world.

• *All of the products* that we make, from the grain of wheat lamp for doctors to immense turbines for power companies, find their way to the farthest reaches of the globe. American made products find a ready market abroad. And the fact that these products sell at higher prices in competition with those locally manufactured is a tribute to American craftsmanship and salesmanship.

We've Just the GIFT for DAD



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Door to Progress Unlocked By College Night Schools

Is College Worth While?
Third of Six Articles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"One of my greatest regrets is that I haven't had the advantage of a college education," one man was bemoaning to another.

"Just when I left high school my father's business failed and, instead of sailing off to the college campus of my choice, I was rather rudely riveted into a basement store selling men's neckties."

"Yes, these things are tough, I know," his friend sympathized, and then labeled himself as a "depression college baby."

"The depression settled my hopes for a college diploma," he explained. "One year was all I got and then back home I went to settle down in my father's real estate business which was dangerously near the skids."

Contrasted against tales like these are cropping up stories of men and girls determined to get that college education in spite of all obstacles or setbacks, excuses or alibis.

Compelled to earn a livelihood in the daytime there are now hundreds of men and girls giving up their evenings, forgoing their leisure time, cutting down on wasted half hours who are flocking into college night schools.

Can Set Own Tempo

Some of these colleges and universities require tuition, but others are under the public school system of large cities and are free to men and women, regardless of age, as the grade school is free to their children.

They can travel as fast or as slowly as they wish, according to how many evenings a week they go to school. If they take the maximum amount of college work in these night classes they will finish the equivalent of a four-year day college in eight years.

"Eight years!" said an astonished onlooker to one of these hard-working students, who, with indomitable courage, endurance, and "stick-to-itiveness," was nearing the end of his first year. "Eight years is an awful long time."

"Well, I figure it this way," the young man replied. "The eight years will pass over my head in any case. But if I jump in and improve my time as I go along, at the end of the eight years I will have something to show for my work. If I don't, then at the end of the eight years, I'll have nothing."

Not all of these folks are out for a college degree. In fact, many of them will tell you that they "just want to improve themselves," or "get more culture," or "study subjects which will make them proficient in their present jobs," or "take the courses which will later enable them to switch over from their present line of work to something more remunerative."

Other Things Than Business

"No, I'm not trying to get a better job," a smiling young woman said. "I'm going to college for the culture it offers. I have a fairly good position, have worked myself up. I may be as high as I can go in the business world, but there are other things to think about and I'm determined not to get into a mental rut. I'm taking a course in musical appreciation, in English literature, and in political science.

She did not hesitate to admit they were "putting new life into her." She said she had been frittering away her time before and was not reading the best literature. Now the college is stimulating her to go to the library and read current important books, which help her to converse intelligently with people who are keeping up with world events.

One young man works during the day in a millinery business doing clerical and office work. He is going to evening college to fit himself for the advertising field so that he can write copy for the firm. Another young man spends his daytime in a wholesale hardware store. For three years now he has been saving his money and at the same time taking English courses in college evening classes, "To keep in trim," as he expressed it. For he soon expects to have enough money laid aside to continue his schooling in a day college.

Sees Better Position Ahead

A third young man is an assistant foreman in an electrical shop, but since the firm is small he believes by studying salesmanship and English in college evening classes, he can some day become an executive in the company. That's his goal, anyway.

Out of high school 10 years, and, in his own words, having done "nothing to amount to anything in his evenings," a letter sorter in the United States post office, helping to see that the American people get their epistles on time, decided to go back to school and start in where he left off. "I'm going to take the studies that will prepare me to take a civil service examination and put me in a more remunerative classification.

Broadened Outlook Sought

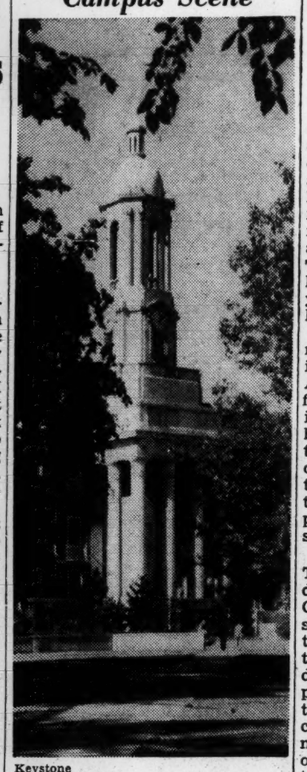
But we must not forget to tell about Ethel, whose parents were not much for education. When she left high school she found a position as a stenographer, but this is not her objective, she said. She is saving money and going to evening college studying English and social science. As soon as she can swing it, she will leave her stenographic job and work the rest of her way through day college. Ultimately she has her heart set on being a teacher of sociology.

These are only personal sketches. Among the hundreds of adults making the most of their circumstances and catching up on culture and earning ability in college are bookkeepers, legal assistants, secretaries, dye makers, key punch operators, painters, chain store grocery clerks, housewives, bank clerks, operators of small businesses—all looking forward to something better either in monetary income or in a broadened life outlook.

The shorter working week, plus the establishment of free junior colleges, plus the increasing interest in continuing education, probably are the main factors responsible for this influx of mature people going to college night school. In Chicago, for instance, the three junior evening colleges were opened 2½ years ago. They started off with a total enrollment of 1,200 which now has mounted to 5,500, and the students are now petitioning for Saturday morning classes to speed their educational journey.

In one of these colleges data recently compiled reveals very interesting facts. From answered questionnaires the following figures were ascertained. Twelve per cent of the students are married. Almost 80 per cent are under 26 years of age. Those going for purely cultural reasons comprise 27 per cent of the total. A little more than half of them are working toward a degree. Eleven per cent are planning to save money and finish at some day college. Almost 60 per cent of the students admit that they would not be going to college at all except for this free evening opportunity.

Campus Scene



Keystone

A Clock Tower
View of "Old Main" at Pennsylvania State College.

Religious Accord Expressed At Golden Gate Fair Temple

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, San Francisco Bay—Once again thousands of persons are finding the Temple of Religion and the Tower of Peace at the Golden Gate International Exposition a source of hope and inspiration. The message of spiritual agreement among all people and all denominations, which the Temple is designed to emphasize, has taken on new significance this year with much of the world in upheaval.

No denominational teachings are manifest in the Temple. No denominational literature is distributed. All people are welcome. All races find something in the Temple which is expressive of their own inward hope and yearning. The exhibits in the Temple, the meetings, the Hall of Friendship, the Sanctuary, and the Social Room are all provided to feed visitors with the thought of peace, brotherly love, and the essential unity of nations.

In describing how the idea of the Temple was developed Rabbi Rudolph I. Coffee, President of the Committee of 100 sponsoring it, said, "Our aim was to abolish anything competitive. . . . We decided to stress our agreements, not our differences. We wanted to give a practical demonstration of 'Love thy neighbor as thyself.' We were convinced that if ever the world needed a practical demonstration of love thy neighbor as thyself, that time had arrived."

"The Bonds of Peace"

This thought is expressed in the exhibit of rare Bibles and religious manuscripts, collected and presented by John Howell, San Francisco bookman, in the Temple, where these words of Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, are reproduced:

"When the doctrinal barriers between the churches are broken, and the bonds of peace are cemented by spiritual understanding and Love, there will be unity of spirit, and the healing power of Christ will prevail. Then shall Zion have put on her most beautiful garments, and her waste places budded and blossomed as the rose." "Pulpit and Press" (Page 22).

The Bible holds an important spot in the Temple. Many thousands of dollars are represented in the rare books on display. An original leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, printed at Mainz, Germany, 1450-1455, as well as a facsimile in full color of the entire book, are highlights.

Other Rare Volumes

Occupying the center of the exhibit room is the Bible of Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, 1696. The cover is silver gilt, with religious subjects ornately placed on it, set in gold paste. The binding contains 16 pounds of silver.

Other rare books are "The Book of Mormon" by Joseph Smith, Jr., (1830) a first edition; the "Koran of Mahomet," 1800; the "Analects of Confucius," reprinted in 1833; "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, the copy, specially bound in white leather, tooled in gold for the Mother's Room in The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and loaned for the exhibit by The Christian Science Board of Directors. Also of interest is a King James Bible printed in Philadelphia in 1865 and presented in 1871 to George Allen by Mrs. Eddy, with the following inscription in her own handwriting:

"Take this, 'tis a gift of love
That seeks thy good alone,
Keep it for the giver's sake,
But read it for thine own."

The room also contains a list of the 1,039 dialects and languages, as of Jan. 1, 1940, into which the Bible or parts of it have been printed. The American Bible Society exhibit features this many-tongues aspect of the Bible in an illuminated display of interest to all races.

Greetings From President

President Roosevelt's statement, sent specially for the exhibit, reads, "It is to me a most impressive fact that the Bible, one of the oldest works known to man, remains today pre-eminent as a world's best seller. The universal character of the appeal which the Bible makes, to my mind bears eloquent witness to its Divine origin. Unique alike in its form and in its claims, no other work has made through countless centuries such an appeal to the mind, and heart, and soul, and conscience of mankind as has the Sacred Word."

In the Temple Sanctuary, there are seats for 40 persons. There individuals may find quiet to worship as they please.

California Sees Cut Ahead in Unemployment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—California's participation in the National Apprentice Training Conference at Washington is with the hope that unemployment in the State will be drastically cut if not entirely eliminated by new defense industry jobs.

The State Employment Office predicts that 50,000 jobs will be opened up in San Francisco alone. Total end to the City's unemployment is forecast by Peter D. Fristich, Manager of the State service.

At the same time these forecasts were being made Mr. Fristich was recruiting 1,000 men to go to Alaska to begin construction of Army barracks near Anchorage. The men are supposed to leave June 15.

Work for About 6,000

Employment for at least 6,000 men in the San Francisco Bay area alone is seen by William R. Lawson, State Director of the Work Projects Administration. He explained that $5,000,000 had been allotted for repairs, new building, and rebuilding in this region.

The Navy has announced total additional expenditures in California amounting to $14,495,000, which were included in one of President Roosevelt's latest defense requests. Of this amount $6,900,000 would be used at the Alameda Air Station, $5,600,000 at the San Diego Naval Air Station, and $3,795,000 at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Furthermore a new air base on the coast between San Francisco and Los Angeles is said to be contemplated.

All of this building and projected industry means jobs—jobs for skilled workers now without jobs and jobs for youths just out of school. That is why Archie Mooney, Secretary of the State Apprentice Council, is attending the Conference with such high hopes. The Conference, including apprentice training officials from 21 states and 15 Federal field officers, is expected to develop new methods in training men for delicate tasks.

Mr. Mooney said here before he left for Washington that there was a special demand now for tool and die makers, ship fitters, welders, and precision machinists.

Apprenticeship Program

California's apprenticeship program now enrolls approximately 4,500 to 5,000 youths, 16 to 21, Mr. Mooney said. They are in all types of industry, aircraft, bricklaying, stone masonry, meat cutting, carpentry, automotive industry, electrical work, and other lines.

The first western contract signed in a defense industry, Mr. Mooney said, was an apprentice agreement with Machinist Lodge No. 68 of San Francisco. He said another with the automobile industry was ready to go into force the end of the month.

Discussing the prospect of 50,000 jobs in San Francisco, Mr. Fristich, State employment official, said that "it is generally known that the Government has surveyed all industry here in this district—the shipyards, manufacturing plants, machine shops, foundries. Looking at it optimistically—if we can meet the demands by fitting the available men into the available work—the program will just about wipe out San Francisco's unemployment."

Mr. Fristich added, "We are getting prepared as fast as possible. . . . Right now we are reviewing every application for work that we have had for the past five years so that every potential worker will be placed where he can do the most good."

Request for workers on construction in Alaska were received from the Twelfth District, Federal Civil Service office. Skilled and unskilled workers are needed, it was said.

Getting Back Skill

Meanwhile representatives of airplane and steel industries were reported busy in northern California, San Francisco, and other West Coast cities locating as many skilled workmen as possible to speed up their defense production.

Although the lack of skilled men is said to be national, the Pacific Coast is reported as having an unusual scarcity because machine tool industries had not flourished here widely since 1929. Many of the men, formerly skilled in tool and die-making, were said to have been away from this work as much as 12 to 16 years.

Union representatives said, however, that it would not take skilled men long to recover their old knack at special technical tasks.

In addition to the State apprentice training program, the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation was described as having set up its own training courses for new workers, and to show old workers new techniques.

One of the most interesting features of the new rush for men to fill jobs here is that age is not being recognized as a barrier. The chief requirement seems to be, "how much do you know, and what can you do?"

West Coast Agriculture Study Advocates 'Deeper' Controls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Should California's specialized agriculture be further controlled by the Government or should existing controls be relaxed?

Qualified answers in which continued control was favored but which declared that action "more fundamental" than "tinkering with surface symptoms" was needed, have just been issued in a special report by the Agriculture Section of the Commonwealth Club which studied the subject for more than a year.

Farmers, officials of farm bureaus, and special students of farm marketing participated in the study under the direction of Dr. H. E. Erdman, Professor of agricultural economics on the Giannini Foundation at the University of California.

More attention should be given to long-range effects of controlled marketing, the report stressed, although many Americans had been hoping, it said, that such regulations would be only temporary.

It was pointed out that the future of American marketing was more uncertain today than at any time in many years due to war abroad. Especially would California's specialty crops be affected, it was said. In addition, agricultural marketing had not been able to keep pace with technological and economic changes, the report stated.

"Agricultural marketing policy and national policy as a whole must be worked out through a continuous process of research, discussion, and decision, in which specialists, farmers, and citizens of all sorts should participate," the Club project concluded. It added that the relation of agriculture and other industries must be considered since "agriculture today is dependent on the buying power of the other three-fourths of the population."

Despite criticism of marketing control by many growers, this project points out that actually marketing controls had been instituted by Federal and State Governments chiefly because of pressing needs of the growers themselves.

National Colloid Symposium Savants Explore Deeper Meanings of—Soap

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Technical details of soap and water came in for a thorough washing here recently as American savants discussed soap in combination with many liquids at the 17th National Colloid Symposium of the American Chemical Society.

Stanford University chemists Robert D. Vold, C. W. Leggett, and J. W. McBain discussed the increasing importance in everyday life of soap as the basis of such things as automobile grease, dry-cleaning fluids, and shaving soap.

"Chemists have long studied soaps and water because of the interesting properties of these substances," said Dr. Vold, "and because of their wide use in industry and in the home. These studies have led to better and cheaper ways of making commercial soaps and improving washing power. The aims of present research are still the same."

It may seem strange to think of soap dissolved in things other than water, but most dry cleaning of fine garments is done with organic liquids containing soap or soap-like ingredients.

Whenever your car is greased the chances are that some of the greases used contain soap, soap giving the grease a staying power and oiliness which the oil itself does not possess.

Many shaving creams contain glycerine, fatty acid and perfume oils as well as soap to give a smooth feel to the skin and a creamier lather. These products and many more are the subjects for research to determine the nature of the mixtures obtained by adding soap to different liquids.

The method of study itself is unique. Weighed amounts of a single pure soap, sodium palmitate, and an organic liquid such as glycerine, gylcol, nujol, heptane, and isopropyl alcohol, are sealed into small glass tubes and heated in an electric oven. Since tremendous pressures are caused by the heating, up to 1,246 pounds per square inch, the operator always works behind a safety glass shield.

Although soap is nearly insoluble in most liquids at room temperature, at sufficiently high temperatures it dissolves completely. The temperature at which solution occurs is easily determined by means of inspecting the appearance of the tube between two polaroid discs—the same polaroid used in anti-glare glasses.

When the two discs are crossed, that is, turned so that the least light gets through, the solution of soap in organic liquid appears dark; when the phase change occurs, that is, the soap begins to come out of solution, bright patches appear.

Moran Out as Member Of Maritime Group

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt accepted yesterday the resignation of Edward C. Moran, Jr., as a member of the Maritime Commission, effective Aug. 1.

The President said he regretted that a family bereavement made the resignation necessary.

Mr. Roosevelt said that Mr. Moran's withdrawal came all too soon, adding:

"My confidence in you has been thoroughly justified. You have served in a difficult position and in a difficult time with integrity, intelligence and a profound sense of duty."

He said he hoped Mr. Moran might be able to return to the public service later.

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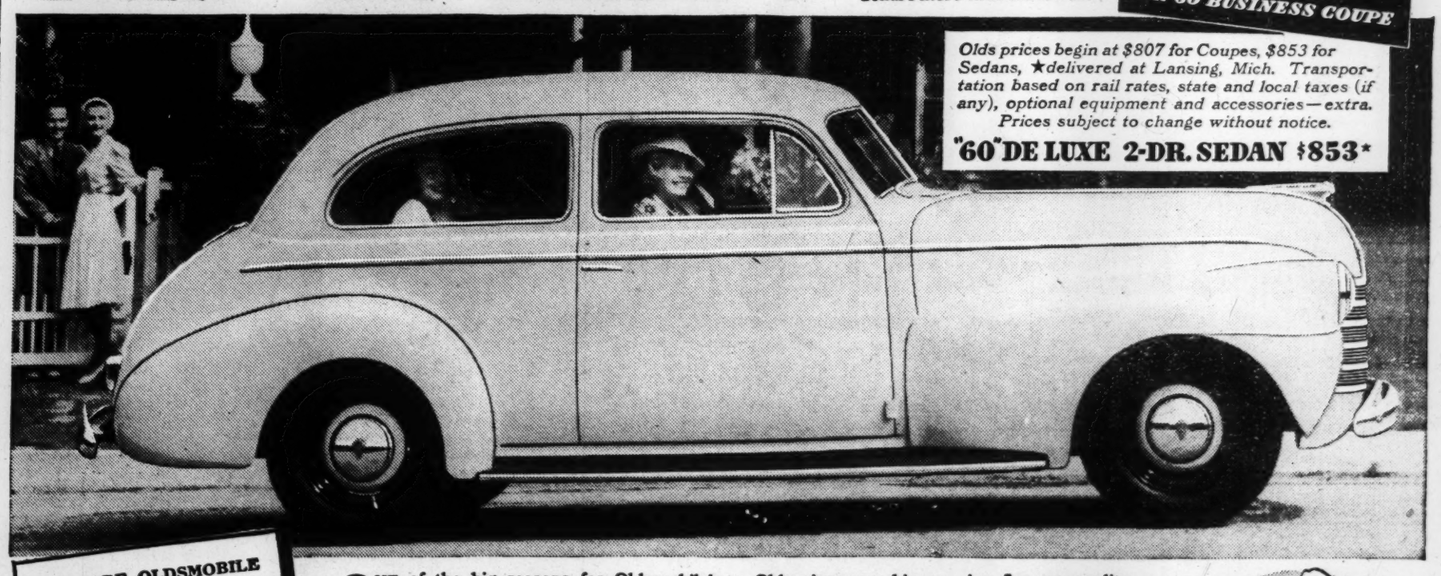
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Polish 'Sub' Reported Lost; British Tightening Blockade

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—The Polish submarine Orzel with 56 crew members has been lost, it was announced today. Loss of the vessel was announced through the British Admiralty by the Polish Naval Staff.

The Orzel, an 1,100-ton craft launched Jan. 15, 1938, escaped internment at Talinn, Estonia, last Sept. 18 by sailing suddenly without authorization. Shore batteries fired upon her without success. She took two Estonian guards who were rescued by Swedish seamen after being placed in a dingy in the open sea.

The Orzel had gone to Estonia as the German armies occupied Polish ports.

On April 19 the British Admiralty said that the Orzel had sunk the German transport Rio de Janeiro on April 8, resulting in 300 German troop fatalities.

Meanwhile the British navy continued to tighten its blockade to bottle up the world-scattered ships of Italy's merchant marine.

Within 24 hours of Premier Mussolini's declaration of war, more than 50,000 tons of Italian shipping were reported seized or scuttled.

One prize claimed by the British was the capture in the Red Sea of the 10,000-ton Italian vessel Umbria, loaded with 5,000 tons of bombs intended for the Italian East African Air Force. The vessel also carried thousands of tons of cement.

The Italian cargo steamer Felce, 5,600 tons, was seized in the Harbor of Haifa by British authorities.

Another Italian liner, the Calabria, was seized by the Government of India.

The Italian 9,780-ton liner Romolo, carrying 5,000 bales of wool was fired and scuttled by its crew when intercepted by an Australian merchant cruiser in Mid-Pacific.

The British Admiralty warned today that mines—reliably reported to be British—were a danger to shipping off the Libyan coast, in addition to mines in all Albanian territorial waters and parts of the coast of Italy herself reported yesterday.

Areas in the Gulf of Venice, the Gulf of Quarnaro, the Gulf of Toranto, and east coast of Sicily, the Italian coast from the Brindisi area to the foot of Italy's boot, the Libyan coast including the Benghazi area to the Egyptian border, and the Dodecanese Islands from southwest of Rhodes are dangerous owing to mines, the Admiralty said.

Presence of mines between Sicily and Tunisia, was evidenced when the 2,947-ton Greek steamer Zinavia struck a mine and sank near the island of Pantelleria today.

Italian Ships In

NORFOLK, Va., June 12 (AP)—Two more Italian vessels came scurrying through the Virginia capes yesterday to seek a haven of safety in Hampton Roads from British warships waiting to capture them on the high seas.

They were the Antonietta and Bittorin. These arrivals bring to eight the number of Italian vessels which probably will remain indefinitely in Hampton Roads.

Transport Flees

MADRID, June 12 (AP)—The French war transport Gouverneur General Lépine, carrying 700 Senegalese soldiers and civilian passengers, fled to the safety of Alicante Harbor yesterday when a submarine pursued her in the Mediterranean, reports reaching Madrid today stated.

The ship was ordered to leave within 24 hours or face internment. It left.

Mediterranean Helps Allies Coop Italy Without Naval Victory

With all sea exits closed Italy becomes island mainly surrounded by forces of enemies.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N., Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Italy's declaration of war could not have come at a more embarrassing time to the Allies. The timing was exact from both a military and a naval standpoint.

Italy's not inconsiderable naval strength in the Mediterranean must be countered. Doubtless the Allied fleet in these waters will now proceed to carry out previously prepared plans, but how much they will have to be changed, due to the sudden and apparently unexpected reappearance of heavy German naval units in the North Sea, remains to be seen.

That such a reappearance was not anticipated by Great Britain is disclosed through the recently announced loss of the aircraft carrier Glorious and two destroyers somewhere in the North Sea during the withdrawal operations from Narvik.

Had it been suspected that the Gneisenau, Scharnhorst or any other heavy German ships were at sea, this carrier would not have been permitted to operate without the protection of similar British naval units.

We have no means of knowing the present battleship strength of the British Navy. If German claims have any semblance of truth, numerous British battleships have been sunk and others have sustained serious damages that require time-consuming repairs. If British claims are to be relied on, no battleships except the Royal Oak have been sunk or severely damaged.

Duties of Allied Navies

Probably the actual fact is that one battleship has been sunk, and others have sustained heavy structural damage. But it is not known how many of these vessels Britain now has available for duty.

Allied naval strategy must be adjusted to the best use that can be made of its present available strength, which, at best, is none too adequate to meet the situation now existing.

The Allied Navies have the following missions to fulfill:

1. Impose a strangling blockade on Italy and Germany.
2. Protect the lines of communication between France and its North African possessions, and between Britain and France.
3. Protect the Allied bases in the Mediterranean.
4. Make good Allied pledges to the several Mediterranean and Black Sea countries that have been promised protection.
5. Protect Britain from invasion.
6. Protect Allied lines of communication and bases throughout other parts of the world.

These various missions involve complicated dispersion of Allied naval strength that is intensified by the well-timed reappearance of the Nazi battleships at sea. These ships undoubtedly are operating from newly established German naval bases at either, or both, Bergen and Trondheim.

This threat on the flank of Britain, together with the fact that more powerful and faster battleships of the Bismarck class may appear at any time, will have the effect of pinning a superior British naval force at home.

Blockade Not Difficult

Should the Germans use units of this character to raid the Atlantic sea lanes, a still greater number of British heavy naval units will be unavailable for use in the Mediterranean. So the strength of the Allied force confronting Italy's navy will not necessarily be overwhelmingly superior.

The blockade of Italy presents no particular difficulty as long as the Allies continue to hold the Suez Canal and the Strait of Gibraltar, and exercise control in the Aegean Sea.

It does not appear necessary that the Allied fleet seek a major engagement with the Italian Navy. Certainly not in any area where effective support can be afforded the Italian fleet by shore based airplanes.

Two months or so ago, Britain prepared for Italy's entry into the war by withdrawing its merchantmen from the Mediterranean, and routing its Far Eastern trade around the Cape of Good Hope.

So, aside from minor operations by submarines, destroyers, and mine-layers in Italian waters, and the protection of France's communications with North Africa, the Allies can afford to relinquish control of the middle Mediterranean to Italy for the time being, and await the effect the blockade will have in the matter of cutting Italy off from its supply of petroleum products and other essentials that are moved by sea.

Dodecanese Raid Probable

The Italian base in the Dodecanese Islands probably will receive early attention from the Allies, and will be reduced or made untenable for the Italian Navy. However, should Turkey close the Dardanelles, it would seem unnecessary that the Allies expend any considerable effort on the Dodecanese, other than what would be needed to immobilize such Italian naval units as might be present.

The considerable Italian naval strength in submarines, torpedo craft, and fast cruisers, probably will be used from the start in an effort to reduce Allied strength by attrition, but it is doubtful that Il Duce will risk his six or eight battleships in a pitched battle with the Allied force, unless he can draw them into action close to Italian bases.

Mussolini's propaganda has whipped certain elements of the Italian people into a frenzy bordering on hysteria. Such an attitude demands action, which, for the present is being supplied at sea by an attack on the British base at Malta. This attack was expected, but Malta has ceased to occupy a place in British naval strategy, and, except for the prestige involved, would be no serious loss if taken by the Italians.

An attack on the strong French base at Bizerta can also be expected to be made.

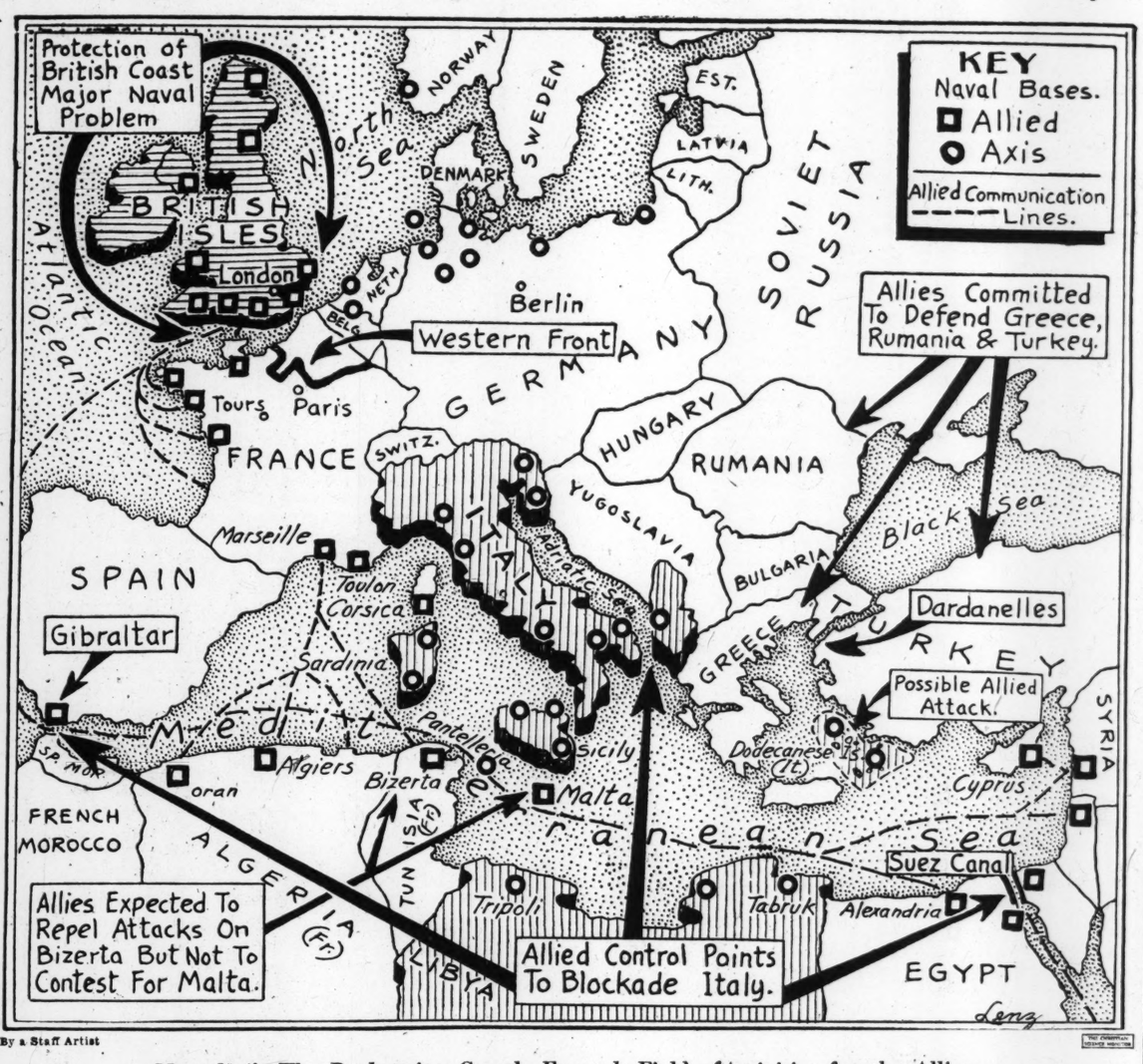
Three Months Oil Estimated

Available estimates allow Italy an oil storage capacity sufficient to carry on a war lasting not longer than three months. It may be that Mussolini has come to the conclusion that three more months will see the end of Allied resistance, and with Italy and its colonies stocked for that length of time, he can discount the blockade.

Should this decision prove erroneous, the pinch of the blockade, combined with the clamor of a population not entirely sympathetic with the war, may force the Italian fleet into an action with the Allies. It may well be that such a battle will be of the classical type involving all elements of the engaged forces, and the outcome will definitely decide the fate of Italy as a maritime power.

Italy's naval history is devoid of prowess, and it remains to be seen whether or not Mussolini is placing undue reliance on a splintered reed.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.



By a Staff Artist

Mussolini's War Declaration Greatly Expands Field of Activities for the Allies

Major foci of Allied strategy in response to the Italian entrance into the war. Arrows indicate the points of Allied strategic effort.

British Warships Close Suez to Italy

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 12 (AP) — The Allies today choked off Italy's communications with its East African empire by blockading the Suez Canal against Italian shipping with a strong concentration of warships.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 11—Most of the demands made by Italy before the war began—Corsica, Tunisia, Savoy, Nice, and Djibouti—called for concessions by France. Only one—Suez—called for concessions by both of the present Allies.

By resorting to war, Italy discards earlier attempts at negotiation over its demands for a larger voice in management of the Suez Canal. Since the conquest of Ethiopia in 1935, Italy has risen to second user of the Canal, exceeded only by Britain.

Italy's claims to a voice in Suez Canal management affected not only the material interest of the international shareholders of a great undertaking, but they also impinged heavily upon deepseated popular feeling, especially in France and Egypt.

There was a considerable body of opinion which favored giving a share in the direction of the Canal to all the maritime nations in proportion to the extent they make use of this short-cut between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. But this view was opposed by those representing the shareholders, who claim that, having invested their savings in the enterprise, they are entitled to control it entirely.

A Private Concern

Italy's share in the traffic of the Canal until recently was small. Even so lately as 1933 that country ranked only fifth among the nations as a whole in this respect. In 1937 vessels totaling 36,491,332 tons passed through. Of these 17,254,182 net tons were British and 5,866,087 were Italian. Since then Italy's share has declined owing to the termination of the more active stages of the war in Ethiopia.

Control at present is exercised by the Suez Canal Company, a private concern registered under French law. This company, while technically outside the competence of the Governments of the countries concerned, otherwise than in their capacity as shareholders, is nevertheless amenable to the international will. At present the chief countries financially interested are Egypt, France, and Britain. Egypt has reversionary rights as being the sovereign power in the territories traversed by the Canal. France and Britain hold most of the shares in the Company.

Italian Voyages Reduced

The Company is financed by means of tolls upon ships using the Canal. One of Italy's chief complaints was the heaviness of these tolls.

The Suez Canal Company denied that the tariffs were too heavy and asserted that, in any case, Italy was less justified than any other nation in considering the dues too high. For a ship going from Britain to Australia the canal reduces the journey by about one tenth, but for ships from Italy to its East African Empire the voyage is cut by about four fifths.

At the beginning of 1837 the tolls were 7s. 6d. per ton for loaded vessels and 3s. 9d. per ton for those in ballast. In September, 1938, it was decided that as from Dec. 15 of that year the rates should be reduced to 5s. 9d. per ton for loaded vessels and 2s. 10½d. for those in ballast.

The Company in 1937 declared a net profit of £4,793,464, a dividend of £4:19s. per share. The price of a share on the London Stock exchange in December, 1938, was about £95. The Egyptian Government's share of the canal profits was increased in 1937 from £E.200,000 to £E.300,000 annually.

By a treaty with Egypt signed in 1936, Britain is authorized to keep in the Canal Zone adequate forces for the defense of the waterway until such time as both countries may agree that the Egyptian army is capable of performing this task efficiently.

Consent of Parties Needed

Regarding possibility of changing the existing arrangement, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, on Dec. 19, 1938, said in reply to a question in the House of Commons, "the status of the Suez Canal cannot be altered without the consent of the parties to the Suez Canal Convention of 1888 and of Egypt."

Mr. Chamberlain added that as part of the agreement signed on April 16, 1938, the British Government and the Italian Government "reaffirmed their intention always to respect and abide by the provisions of the Convention of 1888 as it is at present in force, and they communicated this declaration to the Egyptian Government."

The original concession for the building of the Canal was obtained in 1856 by M. de Lesseps from the then Viceroy of Egypt. The concession was confirmed 10 years later by Turkey, at that time the suzerain power. It was to extend for 99 years from Nov. 17, 1869, after which period ownership of the Canal was to be transferred to the Egyptian Government. The concession lapses therefore in 1968.

The capital, authorized and issued, amounts to 200,000,000 French francs (gold) or £8,000,000, there being also very large loan and other obligations.

Distribution of Shares

The bulk of the controlling shares was originally distributed between French and Egyptian holders. But Britain in 1877 when Disraeli was Prime Minister, bought for £4,000,000 the Egyptian holding, thus acquiring 43 per cent of the total capital. The estimated market value of Britain's present holding varies with franc exchange. The United Kingdom finance accounts for 1937-1938 put it at £46,396,999, a very profitable investment. The Board of Management at present consists of 19 Frenchmen, 10 Britishers, two Egyptians and one Netherlander.

The Convention of 1888 was signed at Constantinople by Britain, Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia, and Turkey. Its purpose was to ensure that the Canal should "always be free and open in time of war as in time of peace to every vessel of comerce or of war without distinction of flag."

Britain in signing made various reservations but these were withdrawn under an Anglo-French agreement of April 8, 1904, except so far as regards a provision whereby the signatories' agents in Egypt were to meet annually to take note of the due execution of the treaty.

Although the Convention forbids the closing of the Canal in war the power which controls the Eastern Mediterranean and the Red Sea can always prevent access to it. During the 1914-1918 war a temporary blockade of the Canal was declared by Britain and Egypt.

Kaiser's Flags, Pins Follow Germans

DOORN, The Netherlands, June 12 (AP)—Surrounded by a special guard of honor of men who served once in his imperial army, former Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany is following closely reports of the new German push to Paris on battlefields where his own armies fought.

The guard of old veterans was offered by a high Nazi official who visited the former Kaiser when German troops occupied the Netherlands.

Attendants said activities within the castle has been "quite normal," with the former Kaiser continuing daily walks in the garden and mapping the progress of German armies with white flags and pins.

Milk Producers Elect

NEW YORK, (AP) — Dr. E. A. Woelffer of Boston, and Seth W. Shoemaker of Scranton, Pa., were re-elected President and Secretary-Treasurer, respectively, of the Certified Milk Producers Association of America.

Allied Envoys To Rome Quit City for Home

ROME, June 12 (AP)—French Ambassador François Poncet accompanied by some 250 French citizens left by train for the Swiss border at 10:25 o'clock last night.

United States Ambassador William Philips bade the party farewell.

The Italian Government sent buses to the French homes to facilitate the departure and the station was heavily guarded.

Malcolm Hooper, United States Embassy commercial attaché, and Harold Been, American businessman, were chosen as escorts for the British Embassy party due to leave by train at 12:10 a. m. today.

[A Reuters news agency dispatch received in London said the British Ambassador also had left Rome.]

Italian Remains

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—An official of the Italian Embassy said today no detailed instructions had been received and the Ambassador and his staff may not leave London until tomorrow.

Informed sources said an understanding had been reached whereby 300 Italians would be allowed to leave England in exchange for a similar number of British citizens now in Italian territory. These, in addition to diplomatic and consular personnel and their families, will include "certain other categories" understood to embrace journalists.

Informants said a number of Britons are traveling toward Lisbon aboard the Italian liner Conte Rosso and an exchange will be made there.

Moffat Nears Seat of New Job

MONTREAL, June 12 (AP)—Jay Pierrepont Moffat, new United States Minister to Canada, arrived here today from Washington on his way to Ottawa to assume his post.

Accompanied by Mrs. Moffat, the Minister was greeted at Bonaventure railway station by United States Consular officials and J. Farr Simmons, Charge d'Affaires at Ottawa. The party entrained for the capital after a brief stopover.

Mr. Moffat chatted briefly with reporters on the station platform, speaking French to the French-Canadian newspapermen.

Asked to comment on the war, Mr. Moffat replied that he thought President Roosevelt's speech on Monday "covered all points of the situation very carefully."

He added with a smile: "and I don't doubt you all read that."

Women Flee Malta

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—The arrival in England several days ago of approximately 1,000 women and children from Malta and Gibraltar was disclosed today.

One of the group said that no women remained at either of these British Mediterranean possessions, placed in the conflict area by Italy's entry into the war.

The group included about 400 wives of sailors and soldiers.

Mediterannean Craft Of U. S. Expected Home

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 12 (AP)—Sixteen American freighters and passenger ships in the Mediterranean were expected to return to America by way of the Suez Canal because of President Roosevelt's application of the Neutrality Act to this sea.

Approximately 300 Americans, seeking homeward passage, were told that bookings were jammed for two weeks.

One United States ship was expected to remove 120 by way of Suez, however.

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Ultimatum Sent Egypt; British on New Alert

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—The Egyptian Chamber of Deputies today approved a declaration by Prime Minister Ali Maher Pasha severing diplomatic relations with Italy, Reuters British news agency, reported in a dispatch from Cairo.

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph (British News Agency) dispatch from Cairo today said it was reported the Italian Minister had delivered an ultimatum from the Italian Government to Egypt.

The ancient Kingdom of the Pharaohs, guardian of Britain's vital Suez Canal, had been specifically exempted from Italy's war aims as pronounced by Premier Mussolini—if it maintained its neutrality.

BELFAST, Ireland, June 12 (AP)—Northern Ireland's home defense force has been doubled, equipped, and armed and its members now are on duty, Premier Lord Craigavon announced last night.

SIMLA, India, June 12 (AP)—Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, yesterday proclaimed that a state of war exists between India and Italy.

PRETORIA, South Africa, June 12 (AP)—The Prime Minister's Office announced that internment of Italians in the Union of South Africa was in progress and that "all vital points are safeguarded against sabotage."

HONG KONG, June 12 (AP)—The British Command here, indicating the Empire is preparing to tap hitherto untouched reserves of manpower, announced today that all British subjects between the ages of 21 and 38 of pure European descent are eligible to enlistment in the Regular Army.

Emergency enlistment will start June 17, and "service will be in Hong Kong in the first instance, but no guarantee can be given as to the future disposal of persons enlisted," the Command said.

Hitherto, Britons in the Far East wanting to enlist had been told to wait until called.

A communiqué disclosed that 111 Italian men were under guard here.

JERUSALEM, June 12 (AP)—Hundreds of Italians have been interned in concentration camps and hundreds of others suspected of Italian sympathies remained under surveillance today as police put an end almost simultaneously to all Italian activity in the Holy Land.

JERUSALEM, June 12 (AP)—The ports of Jaffa and Telaviv were declared "protected areas" in the Palestine Gazette today.

This places them officially under military guard with restrictions of movements in those areas.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, June 12—Australians were long prepared for Italy's entry into the war and have accepted this intervention with outward calm. Few demonstrations marked the Duce's declaration against the Allies.

But Australians characterize the Italian action as the greatest moral treachery in the world's history. There is apparently full support for Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies' declaration: "This most contemptible moment in Italy's history. Italians will live to revile the leaders who plunged them into war."

And he added—summing up the feeling which is generally held by Australians—that Italy's action will evoke such a wave of indignation and anger throughout the French and British Empires that their determination to fight will be strengthened.

Australia Ready

There is also an underlying pride in the fact that Australian troops will probably be able to share in the conflict, their bearing in keeping with the record of the Anzacs—the Australian-New Zealand Army Corps—which distinguished itself during the World War.

It is estimated that there are some 22,000 unnaturalized and some 60,000 naturalized Italians in Australia. In the capital cities of the various States a considerable number of Italians are engaged in shop keeping. They also have made an important contribution to the Australian economy as small farmers and artisans.

The largest group of Italians is in the sugar fields of North Queensland, while another large community is in Murrumbidgee irrigation area of New South Wales.

Quiet Action Taken

Authorities of the Commonwealth have taken immediate action in the interning of a large number of adult Italians and the closing of Italian-operated businesses.

But the Prime Minister appealed to Australians not to take the law into their own hands.

The Prime Minister warned against complicating the work of the authorities by causing unnecessary embarrassment to friendly aliens and naturalized Italains.

Police guarded offices of the Italian Consul General where officials were burning documents. Two hundred University students tried to March on the consulate but desisted when police asked them. Authorities took possession of offices of Italian shipping lines.

The Prime Minister commenting on the effect of Italian intervention said "we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that intervention coming at this moment creates a grave position. At the same time we must keep our courage high. It is a dark hour for those nations fighting for the decencies of life, but I have not a moment of concern—those decencies will not be defeated."

Solving the Taxi Problem

Wide World

Copenhagen's Newest Taxis

City transportation by taxi has become an acute problem in most European countries because of the shortage of gasoline due to the demands of the war. Denmark's solution has been the introduction of the bicycle taxi, with the driver providing the motive power. The vehicle seats two passengers.

Pleas for American Defense And Aid to Allies Pour In

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 11—Appeals to Congress and to the Administration for help to the Allies are being received here today from all parts of the nation, with national defense and shipments of material to France and Great Britain speeding up all along industrial production lines. Church bodies, faculties and students of educational institutions, and leaders in cultural, social, financial, and industrial quarters were out with statements and interviews urging every assistance to the democratic nations standing with their backs to the wall against totalitarian aggression.

Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, foreign secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, made public a statement by the International Consultative Group, an emergency council of leaders of world Christian bodies with headquarters in Geneva, warning neutrals that "a Nazi victory in Europe might unleash international warfare, threatening democracy and Christianity throughout the world." The group holds that a peace dictated by National Socialism as represented by Nazi Germany would render impossible forms of international relationships based on the full expression and free collaboration of individual nations and would do away with civil liberty.

"It would introduce principles in the relations to other nations which would make the situation of dominated races very much worse than it is today," the statement declares. "It would mean the end of all education of youth based on the essential unity of mankind and the search for truth for its own sake. It would mean the severe limitation of the public ministry of the church and force the church to refrain from expressing its convictions and rendering its service in the sphere of social, national and international relations. On these points we dare no longer deceive ourselves."

Incompatible Concepts

Mr. Leiper held that while Americans may or may not share "this pessimistic view as to the possibility of a Nazi victory in Europe," they must, however, "unite in a determination to guard this continent against all inroads of Naziism," for, he declared, "Naziism and American democracy, Naziism and Christianity, are fundamentally incompatible concepts."

Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, who passed the week end in New York, said a great reversal of public sentiment had occurred in the Middle West in the last few weeks and that the people there were overwhelmingly in favor of adequate preparation for national defense. He said the people of Missouri were for helping the Allies in every way short of armed intervention.

Plane Shipments Speeded

Airplanes and other military supplies to the Allies are being gotten out of New York and other large shipping centers in the United States in increasing volume, it was announced today, and the Anglo-French Purchasing Board said they would be further augmented immediately.

According to information received from Washington, the Board announced today, certain important quantities of war materials, old but in fully serviceable condition—have been or are being declared surplus by the United States Army and Navy. This surplus is being taken over by United States manufacturers in exchange for more up-to-date supplies.

The Anglo-French Purchasing Board is, therefore, negotiating directly with the manufacturers in question for the purchase of this material for use by the Allied governments.

This, coming on the top of deliveries against orders already placed directly by the Purchasing Board and covering, as it does, a variety of war equipment and material, will enable the Anglo-French Purchasing Board to conduct its future activities on a constantly widening basis corresponding not only to the expansion of American industry, but also to the facilities that may be granted in the future under the ruling concerning United States surplus material.

The Board announced that orders for American-built military airplanes are now near the $1,000,000,000 mark. More than 8,000 flying machines have been ordered and negotiations are on for a "considerable quantity" of automotive equipment. Orders also have been placed in this country by the Board of approximately $4,000,000 worth of high-speed marine engines for the air, navy, and motorboat services.

Women's Group Formed to Aid In Getting Refugees to Canada

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Great Britain is conferring with dominion governments on the question of sending children from the war zone to dominion territory, Mr. Geoffrey H. Shakespeare, Secretary for Overseas Trade, announced today.

Cancellation of all trains scheduled to take parents from London to visit their children in rural areas on June 16 and 23 was also announced.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—A drive to get war refugees and potential refugees out of Britain and France and into Canada or other British Commonwealths was launched here today with the formation of the American Women's Committee for Removal of Allied Refugees to Canada.

Arguing reasons of military strategy as well as humanitarianism, Alfred Bergman, refugee worker in Poland at the time of the Bolshevist invasion, organizer of the new committee and retired army officer, warned that unless these civilians were evacuated, they might, in event of a German victory, be used as hostages by Germany to effect the surrender of the British and French fleets.

The co-operation of the United States Government, acting through its Maritime Commission, was urged by Mr. Bergman to facilitate this exodus of possibly millions of refugees to Canada and perhaps Australia and New Zealand. American self-interest should dictate this assistance, he said, for if Germany should threaten to bomb these refugees unless the British and French fleets were handed over, the United States might suddenly find its Atlantic defense desperately weakened by the passing of the Allied fleets into Nazi hands.

Committee Members

Members of the newly-formed American Women's Committee for Removal of Allied Refuges to Canada include Mrs. Frederick Coudert, Sr., Mrs. Ruth Swarthout, Miss Louise Rainer, Mrs. Anna Marie Clarac, Mrs. Margaret Shaw Beukema, Mrs. Alexis Coudert, Mrs. Sandor Rado, and Mrs. Regine Holzwasser.

It was recalled that T. A. Crerar, Canadian Minister of Resources, announced in the Ottawa Parliament on June 5 that thousands of refugee children from Britain, France, the Netherlands and other countries invaded by Germany would be brought to Canada as soon as transport difficulties could be overcome.

Thousands of Canadian mothers, it was then reported, have offered to take another child into their homes. While Australia and New Zealand also are willing to receive refugees, travel distances render such a project almost impossible with them, it is held. Evacuation even to Canada has been made doubly difficult by German capture of the French channel ports.

While this child exodus would probably be the greatest children's overseas migration in history, the possibility of a still larger refugee exodus to this North American Dominion raises visions of a Canada assuming, with its favorable geographical location, ever greater importance in the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Army Aid Urged

Mr. Bergman also urged that the Washington Administration assume the management of general refugee relief efforts carried on from America and turn such management over to the Army, which would operate in collaboration with the British, French and Canadian Governments. He contended that it is impossible for private organizations, or even the Red Cross, to supply and handle the millions of dollars worth of food and materials necessary for feeding Europe's refugees.

The United States Government, he added, should take immediate steps to make its surpluses of food, cotton and other materials available for relief purposes to the Allied Governments. Control of war relief efforts by the Government through the Army would facilitate movement of these supplies, he held.

"In my experience in Poland, I saw that in time of actual military operations it was quite impossible for civilians to organize and handle the evacuation and refugee problems, which naturally had to be handled by the armies," Mr. Bergman added.

Metis Seek a 'Better Deal'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — Saskatchewan's "okies," some 3,000 Metis or half-breeds, are out to get a better deal from the Federal Government.

The Metis of Saskatchewan claim to have had little attention paid to their troubles. Their living standard is estimated by some authorities to be on a level, or lower, than the "okies" of California.

Only recently, a member of the Saskatchewan Legislature held that the living conditions of the Metis settlements in Saskatchewan "constituted a grave menace" to the remainder of the population.

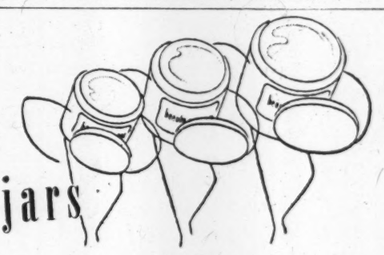
Metis' claims for better treatment have been, they say, neglected by both Federal and Provincial Governments on the grounds that the Metis are not the "responsibility of either government."

The Provincial Government has agreed to give a grant to the Metis so that they can press their claims against the Federal Government. It is the contention of the Metis that their title to land has never been extinguished by the establishment of reserves or payment of treaty moneys as was done with the Indians. They claim that while the Indians' claims have been recognized, their own have been neglected.

Only recently, the Metis organized the Saskatchewan Metis Association, through which in conjunction with a similar organization in Manitoba, they are now going to press their claims. This association has obtained prominent legal counsel in Regina.

For years the Metis were relatively obscure. But with 10 years of depression and drought, these people—largely farmers, hunters and fishermen—were forced on relief by the hundreds.

With relief doled out through municipal channels, the Metis found snags. They claimed that the municipality discriminated against them often by giving them no relief or by giving a standard below that of their white neighbors. They said the municipalities only reluctantly gave them aid, saying the Provincial Government was responsible. This responsibility was denied by the Provincial Government, which said the Federal ernment.



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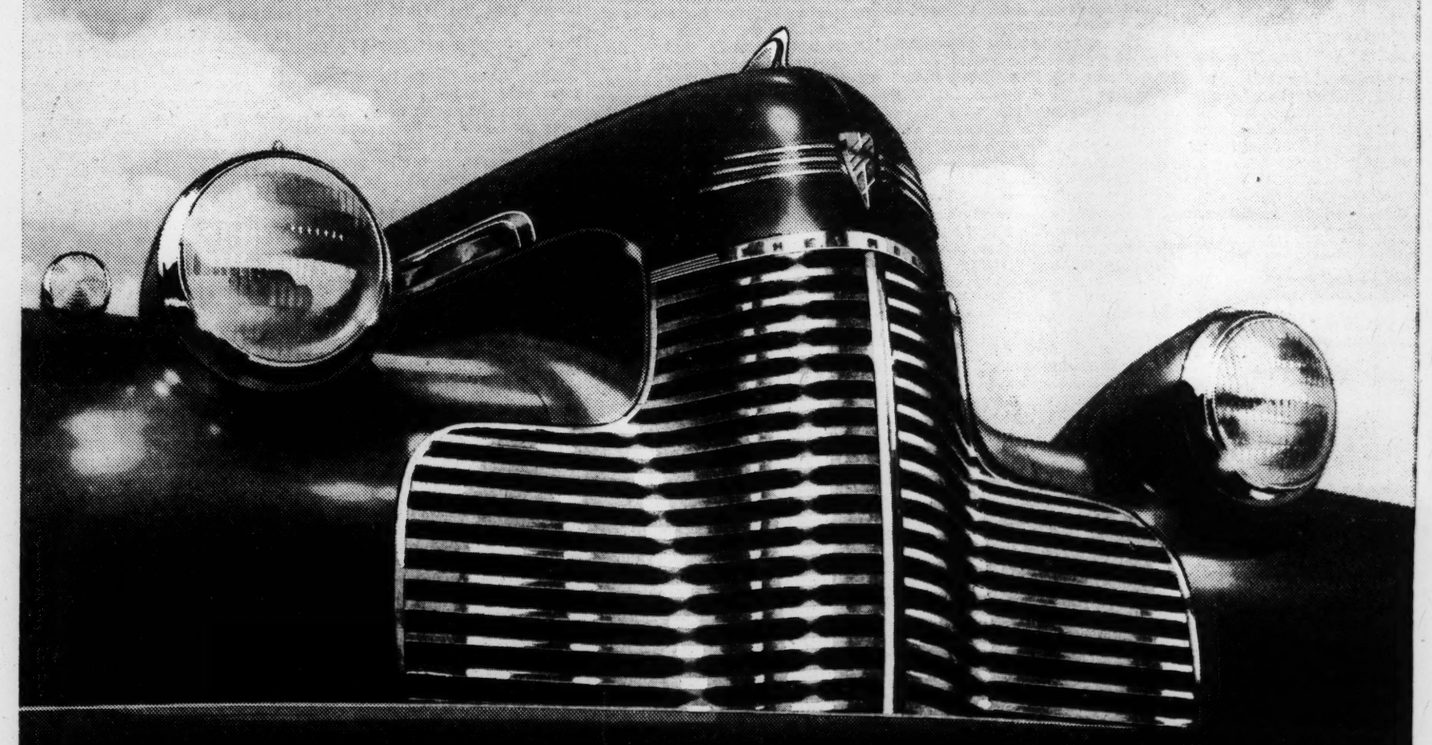

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London's 'Little Italy' Stunned by Fascist War

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 12—The voice of the radio loudspeaker telling of Italy's entry into the war against the Allies brought consternation to thousands of Italians engaged in the restaurant business around London's Soho area.

Although the general British sentiment toward the Italian people, especially residents here, is more of pity than of anger, some hostile demonstrations have flared in various parts of the country and many cafes today have the notice "closed" on boards where the windowpanes ought to be. Greeks were prominent in the London disturbances—and trouble of a similar sort has been reported from Edinburgh, Liverpool, Belfast, and Manchester.

It is estimated that 20,000 Italians live as registered aliens in Britain, and police who pounced on questionable characters within a few minutes of Mussolini's declaration of war are now interrogating all the rest with a view to grading them for internment, for restriction of freedom without internment, or in special cases for possible registration as "friendly aliens."

"Must Be Bluffing"

Thousands of Italians long resident here have never contemplated the necessity of becoming naturalized or going home and they are stunned by the present turn of events. "The Duce must be bluffing—war between Italy and Britain can't happen—Mussolini couldn't be so bad or make such a big mistake—Italians are really too good friends with the British to fight them; they shout at them, that's all—Italians don't want to join with the Germans"—these are typical remarks as they volubly discussed war prospects in recent weeks with business clienteles they had established and friends who liked them so well.

The British generally find it difficult to regard the Italians in their midst as potential or actual enemies. And with Londoners it is particularly hard. For Italians had long been a traditional picturesque section of the metropolitan crowd, though "Little Italy" is no longer the compact community it was before operation of the Slum Clearance Act brought down so many old houses, cafés, and clubs where Italians congregated from Saffron Hill and other parts.

The third Sunday in July has always been their great gala day with a procession through streets all decked with decorations and bunting. At night the barrel organs ground away merrily as olive-skinned youths and girls danced in roadways, and the long-mustached ice cream man dispensed "hokey pokey" from a gay-painted barrow at the street corner, the old people sat in their doorways, Antonio squeezed sweet music from his accordion, and even the little bambini were allowed to stay up late.

Some "Aliens" Are Wounded

Now these characters are all listed as "enemy aliens"—except the wounded boys back from Dunkirk with the British Expeditionary Force or others in the fighting services of their adopted country. As an Italian knife-grinder remarked when anti-English posters in Rome first threatened the long-standing friendship between Britain and Italy, "It don't make the sense."

One proprietor of a small cafe in Soho, who was expecting the police to round him up any minute, was saying in a distressed voice that he was a loyal Italian, but he was loyal to Britain, too.

"I never belonged to the Fascist Party," he went on. "What use was it to me living in London when Black Shirts got after me to try to make me join?

"Britain's been my home," he said, "and I'm not afraid of what the British authorities will do to me. This little shop is all I have—it's more than I would have had, if I'd stayed in Italy, where you can't own a chicken without being taxed on it."

"Not the Italian People"

Giuseppe, proprietor of another little Italian restaurant and typical of 10,000 Italian who have been living freely and happily in London, said incredulously: "I can't believe it." He showed a letter from the British War Office, telling him that his son Candido was reported missing at Calais where he had been fighting for the Allies as a member of the Queen Victoria Rifles regiment.

In that "no surrender" defensive action 30 men out of 4,000 were brought away from that beleaguered Channel seaport—and Candido wasn't one of them.

"It isn't the Italian people who have done this fearful thing," said Giuseppe. "My countrymen here and my own folk back home, they don't want to fight against Britain. They got enough trouble to live without fighting anybody."

Aid to Allies

Continued from Page 1

press secretary, announced at the White House that the Army was making highly satisfactory progress in its new surveys of Army material which may be classified as surplus or deteriorated and ultimately made available to the Allies through an intermediary corporation.

It is understood that the Allies have already bought 600,000 30-calibre Enfield rifles, about 800 French and Briitsh 75 mm guns and large stocks of 30-calibre world war machine guns, mortars, shells and munitions. These supplies are being placed in the hands of Britain and France for quick transportation.

Senate Approves Plan

The Senate voted 67 to 18 to approve the President's "aid to the Allies" program and granted specific authority to the government to trade in surplus army and navy guns for resale. The significance of this action is, in its overwhelming approval of bold and forthright "methods short of war" to resist a Nazi victory.

Voting against the amendment were six Democrats and 11 Republicans, the latter group including two G. O. P. presidential aspirants, Senators Robert A. Taft of Ohio and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, and Massachusetts' Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Senator Claude Pepper (D) of Florida and Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma made public today the preamble of a further pro-Ally resolution which they are introducing looking forward to such changes in the Neutrality and Johnson Acts as would make it possible to extend credit to the Allies.

Refugee Relief: Following up his Charlottesville pledge to extend material resources to the European democracies, President Roosevelt is asking Congress to appropriate $50,000,000 for relief of war sufferers abroad.

Defense Measures: There arrived at the White House for the President's signature today, all with overwhelming congressional approval, three major preparedness measures. One was the Army appropriation bill of $1,800,000,000. Another appropriated $655,000,000 for a 11 per cent expansion of the American fleet. The third authorized the addition of 10,000 planes to the Naval Air Force, the training of 16,000 pilots and the development of a chain of air bases.

The President signed the $1,400,000,000 naval appropriation bill.

Lewis Compton, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, announced that contracts totaling $327,233,000 for 22 new ships under the 1941 construction program have now been all awarded in the largest transaction of its kind in the history of the nation.

Under the awards and allocations, about $262,909,000 was estimated as the cost of construction of 13 ships to be built in navy yards, including two 45,000-ton battleships.

The balance of the work, comprising nine ships, was awarded to private yards.

Legislation authorizing an Army Air Corps of unlimited size, granting the President power to restrict the export of war materials and to establish or lease munitions plants was passed by the Senate, 80 to 0.

The developing preparedness program will exceed $5,000,000,000 next year, it appeared today after the House Appropriations Committee added $319,000,000 to the President's emergency defense recommendations in order to provide 95,000 additional soldiers for the Army.

Following conferences yesterday with William S. Knudsen, Production Chief of the Advisory Defense Commission, Edsel Ford announced that the Ford company could swing rapidly into mass production of warplanes as soon as it received contracts from the Government.

Defense Taxes: The Senate received from the House today the Administration's emergency defense revenue bill. It raises the legal debt limit from $45,000,000,000 and levies additional taxes designed to bring in $1,000,000,000 annually to help defray the rearmament program. It was passed 396 to 6.

This new tax bill is an indication of Congress' recognition that the country is ready to shoulder the burdens of defense, actually, not merely on paper, because it is no small decision for virtually the entire membership of the House all of which is up for election this fall to increase both taxes and the number of taxpayers in an election year.

It is estimated that individual income taxes alone will yield an additional $375,000,000 a year and more than 2,000,000 persons will be added to the tax rolls. The bill raises levies on a long list of commodities such as tobacco, gasoline, and alcoholic beverages and it is probable that the new tax measure will to some degree affect every adult in the Nation.

Neutrality: The State Department has announced the extension of the war's combat zones as a result of Italy's entrance into the conflict, thus closing all of the Mediterranean to American shipping. The order thus far leaves open the West Coast of Portugal and Spain.

Italy's Entry Timed Closely By Dictators

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, June 12—Germany's military commanders could scarcely have provided a better opportunity than the present for Italy to enter the war with relative impunity, or at a moment more calculated to add momentum to the forward advance of the German forces.

Italy has finally acted after the German machine has driven the British forces from the continent, and turned against the French armies, fighting with Paris at their backs for supreme test.

In that test the armies of the Reich have again demonstrated their ability to prevent the Allies from establishing a solid defensive line. With the capitulation of Norway sealing the debacle of the Allied arms in Scandinavia, Italy could not have asked for more promising opportunity.

For Germany also the moment was propitious.

Like Herr Hitler's political strategy, Germany's military strategy involves the multiplying of blows when an opponent is weakening, to prevent any opportunity of a rally.

If France had not been threatened in the rear, it could have brought new troops and more artillery to the northern front. It could have faced the German advance with better courage. Perhaps it could have stemmed the German tide. Perhaps it still can.

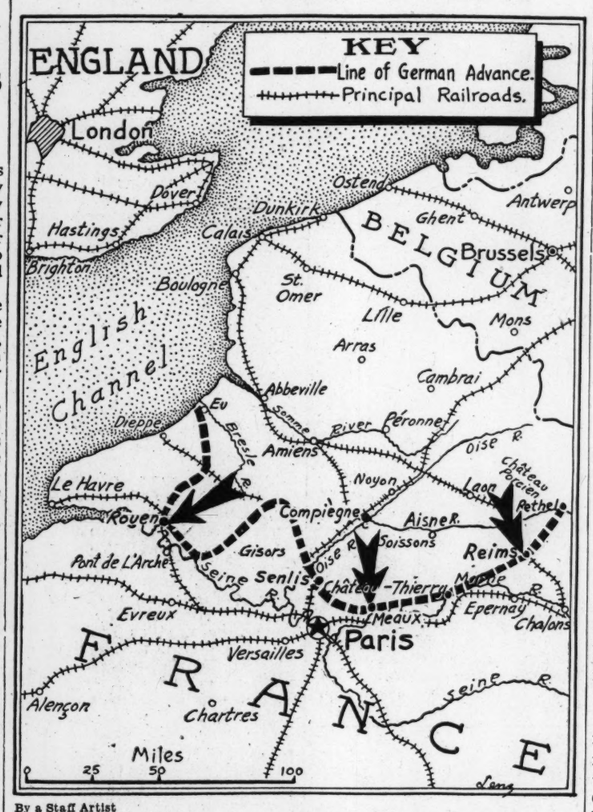
But the problem is infinitely more difficult.

The main stage for the important event of course was the balcony at the Palazzo Venezia in Rome, but Berlin managed to put on a good sideshow to celebrate the occasion. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop appeared at a window at the Italian Embassy with Dino Alfieri, the Italian Ambassador, to receive the plaudits of the assembled Italian colony, supported by an appropriate number of Nazis. From there he proceeded to the famed council chamber at the Foreign Office, where, in an atmosphere redolent of the Bismarck period, including the black imperial eagles, he declared before an audience of the foreign press, amid the clicking of cameras, that Germany was "overwhelmed with joy."

Flags, still flying in official celebration of the conclusion of the Channel drive, made it impossible to increase the street decorations, but press headlines added to the color and enthusiasm. However, the mass of the civilions has been so inured now to the timetable of the achievements of Herr Hitler's diplomacy as well as of his armies that they greeted this event with the same external lack of apparent awareness of the situation, which has been noticeable in every important success since the beginning of the war.

Herr Hitler by now has so completely satisfied them as to his ability to carry his projects through to success that civilian apprehension has dwindled to insignificance and victory has become a routine thing which apparently loses its power to excite to the point of external expressions of enthusiasm.

'Nearer Than in 1914'



By a Staff Artist

Poilus Lined Along Marne in Defense of Paris

Changes in the front in north France due to the French order for withdrawal to the Marne. Arrows indicate the main points of the German offensive.

Air Raids Hit Italy's Cities; French Hold World War Line

Continued from Page 1

ing expeditions extending "deep" into the German interior, the French spokesman said.

In the first press conference at Tours, the French provisional capital, the spokesman said the Germans used smoke screens to disguise the operations of throwing pontoon bridges across the river at various points, notably in the Vernon and Rouen regions northwest of Paris.

Claim Reims, Rouen

The German High Command in claiming the capture of Reims and Rouen, said the Allied troops had been trapped on the coast by crossing of the Siene at several points below Paris.

"One enemy group is cut off near St. Valery and encircled on the coast," said the communiqué

Compiègne, scene of the Armistice of 1918, and Villers-Cotterets were said to be in German hands.

It was in a forest near Compiègne that the World War Armistice was signed in Marshal Foch's sleeping car headquarters Nov. 11, 1918.

Allied forces on the lower Seine were said to have been pushed across the river with heavy losses.

As the battle for Paris appeared to be increasing in intensity daily, the invaders constantly pouring new men into the fight, the capital itself was emptying.

Normal activity was at a standstill, and most of the people to be seen on the streets were refugees from the north streaming through Paris for regions still further from the battle.

Weather Favors French

The armies defending Paris were said to be fighting under more favorable conditions, partly due to more favorable weather, partly because of the French High Command's decision, announced June 11, to fall back to the Marne on the east.

The heat wave which had favored the Reichwehr's planes and tanks was broken. Rains fell on the steaming plains and flaming forests which had served as the battlefields. Although the rains ceased before enough had fallen to bog down the tanks, the skies remained overcast, hampering aviation.

The terrain was more adapted to defense, with a solid line formed along the Seine and Marne Rivers—the first such line the French have had since the Germans broke through the former French front along the Somme and Aisne Rivers.

In announcing its decision to fall back to the Marne, the High Command reported that the battle for Paris had reached "its greatest violence along the whole of the front."

Of the Marne sector it said:

"East of the Oise (River) enemy divisions engaged on the Ourcq (River) from La Ferté to Fère-en-Tardeois have renewed attacks with the support of numerous tanks. They found only rear guards before them, as the greatest part of our divisions received orders to transfer resistance south of the Marne."

The stretch of the Ourcq which was mentioned is a 20-mile strip running east and west, paralleling the Marne about 10 miles north of it.

French Counterattack

The Germans attacked at the Seine between Rouen and Vernon with dive-bombers and heavy artillery, striving to crush the French on the south bank and force a passage of their tanks and truck-transported infantry seeking to cross the river on boats.

The French counterattacked repeatedly at that particularly delicate point of the front as fast as the Germans set foot on their side of the river.

On the other side of Paris the German columns which plunged southward toward the Marne found only a light line of French rear guards left to delay them.

The main French lines had dropped back below the Marne, where the German descent on Paris was halted in 1914 by French flank attacks. Now the line ran all the way to the sea.

On the French extreme right flank all German attacks were reported repulsed in the Meuse Valley.

The outskirts of Paris were raided several times June 11 by German bombers. Railroad service out of the capital was suspended, bottling up refugees who came from the north.

Mobile guards were established in strong lines across the northern and western boulevards of Paris, in some places three deep. The guards demanded all possible identity papers from each person entering the City to prevent "fifth column" activities.

Italians in Custody

Italian residents of France considered likely to be "harmful" to the State were being rounded up and placed in concentration camps, as Germans had been before them.

France's southeastern frontier in the Alps was fully manned to face the new Italian foe. The vast French Empire of nearly 5,000,000 square miles also was put in a state of war, with the defenses of Tunisia, Corsica, and French Somaliland, long coveted by Italy, being particularly reinforced.

As to the Italian bases attacked by the British, these were airdromes in eastern Libya which threaten Egypt, across her western desert.

Italian airplanes on the ground were destroyed there and gasoline dumps were set afire.

The British planes also attacked airdromes near Asmara, Eritrea, reporting direct hits on several hangars.

These points were main Italian air bases threatening the Allied Red Sea communications.

Three British airplanes were reported missing.

Prince's Greeting

ROME, June 12 (AP)—Crown Prince Umberto, as inspector of infantry, sent a message of encouragement to the armed forces today, telling them that the Fatherland was expecting still more splendid glories from them.

"The solemn hour has struck," the Crown Prince's message said. "March with unshakable faith and heroic vision of past triumphs toward new and certain destinies of imperial Italy.

"The Fatherland is expecting still more splendid glories from you who are as brave and tenacious as ever. Long live Italy, long live the King Emperor, long live the Duce."

Large French Liner In U. S. for Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12—The steamship Pasteur, of the South Atlantic Navigation Company, France's newest luxury craft and third largest vessel of the French merchant marine, was tied to her pier on the Hudson today following her unexpected arrival here yesterday. The vessel will be used as a cargo carrier to transport supplies to the Allies.

The 30,000-ton vessel is exceeded in size among French vessels only by the 43,450-ton Ile de France and the 83,423-ton Normandie. This is her first visit to the United States, although she has already made several trips to South America. She entered the harbor here painted a dark gray and armed with two .75 millimeter guns at her stern.

Newspapermen were not allowed on the pier, and French steamship officials would not give information about the vessel.

Intercepting 'Sub' Disclosed as German

GALWAY, Ireland, June 12 (AP)—The United States liner Washington, carrying refugees from Europe to America dropped anchor in Galway Bay at 6:35 p. m. (12:35 p. m. E. S. T.) tonight.

BERLIN, June 12 (AP)—It was a German submarine which stopped the United States liner Washington at dawn yesterday on its refugee-carrying European voyage, authorized German sources disclosed today.

These informants said that the submarine learned that the liner was on a northern course, headed for Ireland.

The German Government was said to have been advised that the ship was going to Bordeaux, France, and other ports and that Germany had not been told until later in the day that she would call at Ireland.

Italy Seeking Neutrality Of Balkan States

Continued from Page 1

armies, fleets, and air forces in the Mediterranean it is natural that they should want these used to the best advantage just now. These forces, as far as the eastern Mediterranean is concerned, are momentarily based upon Egypt and Palestine, but apart from attacks upon Italian African Provinces their best deployment would be on the Balkans. Yet for this to be most effective requires Balkan bases which means the tacit, if not open, co-operation of the countries concerned.

This particularly applies to Greece and to Turkey. The harbors of the former and particularly some of its islands, such as Corfu and Crete, are very valuable to the Allies, especially in view of probable Italian attacks on Malta.

Diplomatically, the Allies stand in rather a peculiar situation with regard to a number of the Balkan States, particularly Greece and Rumania. The Allies gave both of them unilateral guarantees in April, 1939, after Italy had seized Albania, promising them Allied aid if they were forced to defend their rights.

The Position of Greece

Italy is doing all that is possible now to persuade Greece that its rights will not be affected and there is no indication that the country intends to abandon its present neutral attitude.

It must be freely admitted that momentarily the so-called hard facts of "power politics" play the greatest part in the Balkans in determining the action of individual countries.

This is summarized in Curentul, the nationalistic Rumanian organ, which declares that Rumanian foreign policy is one of "understanding and adaptation," adding "it is clear to anyone glancing at a map of Europe that from the English Channel to the Italian frontier, and even to the Russian frontier, this part of Europe is a zone of German and Italian influence . . . we cannot change hard facts and figures by shrouding them in lyrics and emotional illusions."

This article carries the name of Pamfil Seicaru, the editor and proprietor of Curentul, who is generally accepted as a pro-German, but it is significant that it should have been passed by the strict Rumanian censorship.

Turkish Ties With Allies

With Turkey the situation appears different, because that country is bound to the Allies by closer ties. These are incorporated in the treaties signed at Ankara on Oct. 19, 1939. These treaties stipulated that "in the event of an act of aggression by a European power leading to war in the Mediterranean area in which France and the United Kingdom are involved, Turkey will collaborate effectively with France and the United Kingdom, and will lend them all aid and assistance in her power." Such language is open and unambiguous.

Reliable reports from the Balkans indicate that the key to future actions of those countries is largely governed by the attitude of Russia. Since the southeastern European States are less inclined, after the Allied reverses in Norway and Flanders, to rely upon effectual speedy aid from the Western democracies, the Balkans have turned more and more toward Moscow.

The Soviets have appeared as defenders of the Balkan status quo and have gone so far as to mass 40 divisions of troops on the Hungarian and Rumanian frontiers. Moscow has also let it be understood that it considers the eastern Balkans as the Russian sphere of influence.

Russia's Role

Whether Russia is prepared to convert words into deeds remains to be seen, but it is clear that its influence in the Balkans, particularly in the Slav countries like Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, is paramount just now. Allied understanding with Russia, through the good offices of Turkey, may be much advanced in the near future but it is a question whether they can achieve co-operation for anything except the guaranteeing of the Balkan status quo against German or Italian attacks. And momentarily that is all that the Rome-Berlin Axis desires.

The alliance between Britain and Egypt gives the British fleet access to Alexandria and Port Said harbors and the 1936 treaty recognizes Britain's special interest in the Suez Canal zone.

Egypt has its own internal problem with a large Italian population at Alexandria and with the Italian Province of Libya along its eastern frontier.

British and Japanese Reach Tientsin Accord

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—Official British circles today said an agreement had been reached between Britain and Japan on the "outstanding points relating to local issues at Tientsin, China."

The detailed arrangements, officials said, might be available for publication within a few days.

Reuters, British news agency, said announcement of the agreement was said to have followed a meeting this afternoon between the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Masayuki Tani, and British Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie.

The statement said that accord had been reached on policing and on silver and currency questions.

Siam's Policy

LONDON, June 12 (AP) — Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, announced today that Thailand (Siam) had signed separate non-aggression pacts with Britain, France and Japan.

London sources regarded the pact as an important safeguard for Britain's Singapore Naval Base at the lower tip of the Malay Peninsula, 300 miles south of Thailand.

Mr. Butler said the British Government welcomed the agreement as "confirming long-established friendly relations between this country and people and the Government of Thailand, and introducing a futher element of stability in southeastern Asia."

Dispatches from Thailand said the Government there asserted that "agreements may be welcomed as a further contribution to peace in this part of the world."

It was understood that the British-French-Thailand pact was negotiated independently of the one between Thailand and Japan, which was announced officially at Tokyo earlier today.

Japan-Siam Pact

TOKYO, June 12 (AP)—Japan and Thailand today concluded a treaty of friendship which Yakichiro Suma, the Foreign Office spokesman, described as "unmistakable evidence of Japan's peaceable intentions in the south Pacific."

The pact, which is to run for five years after ratification, stipulates:

1. Mutual respect for each other's territory and reaffirmation of friendly relations.
2. Exchange of information and consultation regarding matters of mutual interest.
3. Guarantee that neither Japan nor Thailand will assist a third country should it attack either of them.

Mr. Suma said that Thailand had proposed a non-aggression treaty but Japan considered such a pact unnecessary.

Air Raids on Italy Open New Theater of Warfare

By the Associated Press

ANKRA, Turkey, June 12 (AP)—The Turkish government's calling of 200,000 additional rdeserves will place some 600,000 men under arms.

The Nation, however, was represented as concentrating on defense preparations with no immediate action contemplated as a result of Italy's entry into the war.

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 12—As the "Battle of France" approaches its epochal climax, the announcement today that Britain has bombed military objectives in Northern Italy shows that the opposing forces in the Mediterranean unleashed by Premier Mussolini's long-awaited declaration of war are cautiously, yet quickly, coming to grips in another equally momentous struggle.

London hopes that Signor Mussolini's attempt to immobilize the Allies in the Balkans by offering to respect the "neutrality" of the smaller States will not deceive any of the nations to whom the Duce's words were directed. All, especially the two countries most directly concerned, Turkey and Egypt, know precisely what they might expect if the Allies were beaten. The only question, therefore, which remains to be answered is how best to counter the Duce's tactics.

Egypt's Obligations

Egypt's treaty obligations to Britain permit the latter to use Egyptian territory as a base from which to conduct the war. Egypt intends to fulfill those obligations. But, clearly, if by refraining from declaring war on Italy the Egyptian Government could avert attacks on Egyptian territory, both Egypt and the Allied forces operating from that area would substantially benefit. It is, of course, highly improbable that Signor Mussolini would allow such a state of affairs to continue long, but some experts see a tactical advantage in letting him declare war on Egypt instead of asking Egypt to declare war on Italy.

Meanwhile, the Allied Air Forces from Egypt have successfully bombed objectives in Libya and Eritrea without provoking immediate retaliation, except in another direction—Malta.

What of Turkey's Role

Somewhat similar considerations are being pondered in the case of Turkey. Under the Anglo-Franco-Turkish treaty last October, Turkey agreed to "collaborate effectively" and "lend all aid and assistance in her power" in event of an "act of aggression by any European power leading to war in the Mediterranean area."

The Turks, London believes, are determined to carry out this obligation to the letter. But as the Italians have no common frontier with Turkey—unless Italy's possession of the Dodecanese Islands can be so described—and as Italy at present is not attacking the Balkans, some experts wonder whether Turkey just now would not render more effective help by remaining nonbelligerent while giving all possible material help to the Allies.

The right answer to the question, whatever it may be, rests on the attitude of the Soviets. This has not been clearly defined yet. The arrival in Moscow of the new British Ambassador, Sir Stafford Cripps, is expected to lead to an early clarification.

Meanwhile, it is assumed that Rome's hasty resumption of full diplomatic relations with Russia the day before declaring war on the Allies was designed to reassure the Soviets about the Axis aims in the Balkans.

It is further assumed, however, that the occupants of the Kremlin know precisely how these aims would change overnight if the Axis should be victorious against the Allies. So undoubtedly do the Balkan States themselves, who are therefore watching anxiously the outcome both of the big battle in France and the first clash between the Allies and Italy.

Cripps in Moscow

MOSCOW, June 12 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps and Eirik Labonne, new British and French Ambassadors to Soviet Russia, arrived at Moscow today on the same plane.

At the same time, the Italian Ambassador, Dr. Augusto Rosso, former envoy to the United States, returned to Moscow by train.

The Allied Ambassadors came by way of the Balkans, Sir Stafford having made stops at Athens, Sofia, and Bucharest. They were met at the airport by the chief of the Russian Department of Protocol and the staffs of their embassies.

[Sir Stafford is a left-wing Laborite Member of Parliament; M. Labonne, a former Resident General in Tunisia and Ambassador to Republican Spain. Their sudden appointments to replace Ambassadors who had returned home from Moscow during the Russian-Finnish war were considered in London and Paris signs of hope for better relations between Russia and the Allies.]

The Soviet newspapers printed without comment excerpts from President Roosevelt's Charlottesville speech.

The Army organ, Red Star, said that Italian entry into the war was a surprise to London and Paris because, among other reasons, the Allies hoped that "decisive word from Roosevelt would be able to weaken Mussolini at the last minute."

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Edith Willkie—Wife of Leading Republican 'Dark Horse'

Says Her Husband's Chief Concern Is to Have The Party Adopt Some of His Principles

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Edith Willkie knows all about "dark horses." She married one. Wendell Willkie galloped straight into her life some twenty-three years ago at much the same exciting pace that has carried him to the front page headlines of the nation, and with as decisive results.

It all came about one day when she went over from her home in Rushville, Indiana, to Elkwood to be maid of honor for a friend. Wendell Willkie, probably the best-looking chap at the wedding, was one of the ushers. Everything went off perfectly. Then in a few weeks Edith returned for a visit with the bride and groom. It doesn't take long for news to percolate in a small Indiana town, particularly when it has anything to do with a wedding.

Naturally it did not take any time for Wendell Willkie's parents to get wind of Edith Wilk's visit. They were mighty concerned about it. Went right over to call.

"So you're the girl Wendell is going to marry," they chorused, quizzical but pleased.

"Oh, no," blushed the girl from Rushville, "you must have made a mistake. At least I've never heard anything about it."

"Oh, no, there's no mistake at all," Wendell Willkie's mother asserted. "You're the one. When Wendell came home from the wedding that night, he had it all settled. Told us he had met the girl he was going to marry. Besides," she beamed, "he said it would all be so easy because your name was Wilk already!"

So it was all settled. And young Mrs. Wendell Willkie today pays her husband one of the rarest compliments a man can hope for when she says, "I can find more enjoyment in just walking down the street with Wendell Willkie than in anything else I know of. He has such a grand sense of humor, and we have such good times together."

"But," one of her friends complained, "you have no ambition, you never do anything for your husband. You never give any big parties, or dinners, or plan any excitements for him at all."

A Continual Student

"Well, no, I don't," Mrs. Willkie said she had to admit. "But then, you know," she continued, "Wendell Willkie feels there is so much to learn, and he is so eager to gain a right understanding of fundamentals, that we just don't find much of a place for those things.

"Have you read his 'We, the People'?" she asked, looking up with her quick, bright smile. "It tells you at once the kind of things he is interested in. Here it is," she said, reaching for a copy of the magazine which published Wendell Willkie's dynamic article.

Turning to it, she read: "The American people are not dumb. . . . They vote for the man who in their opinion will not let them down. The man who will not let them down must be one who understands some fundamental things about them. He must know that they believe in personal integrity—and he must share that belief. He must know that they have a deep and abiding faith in their country—and he must share that faith. He must know that national prosperity is more beneficial to them than sectional or occupational prosperity. And he must be the defender of their power, and not of the power of any institution or favored group. Such a man's political platform is never written or spoken. It is in his heart, and in the hearts of the people."

Nothing is easier or more pleasant than to talk with Mrs. Willkie about her husband. No matter which way the conversation turns, it swings back without very broad gradations to "Wendell," or to "Philip," their son, who is a senior at Princeton and business manager of "The Princetonian." "But then, you know," Mrs. Willkie explains, "they are my hobbies."

Talking there, in the tasteful, comfortable living room of their apartment on Fifth Avenue just opposite the Metropolitan Museum of Art, you become definitely aware that it is Edith Willkie—slight, dainty, with a ready smile and a quick bird-like turn of her well-shaped head—who quite inconspicuously keeps everything moving in that even, orderly tempo which makes any place a home and a joy.

Her Family

Mrs. Willkie was born in Nashville, Tennessee. Her mother's people, Scotch-English, came to this country before the Revolution. Her grandfather arrived here from Germany when he was still in long clothes. When Edith was seven, her family moved to Rushville, Indiana, a town of about 6,000 people, where she grew up, attending the University of Indiana for two years. Later she went over to Elkwood and inveigled the Librarian into letting her become her assistant. "That's been my only job, that and looking after my boy."

"We've lived here now in this very apartment for 11 years, ever since we came to New York," she said, looking very charming in her dateless black dress with its crisp lacy jabot.

"Isn't that quite a record for a New York apartment dweller?" I asked.

"Well, I should say it is," she laughed, her eyes taking on a humorous twinkle. "I often threaten to move. But Wendell says he is not a moving man."

"How about moving to the White House, Mrs. Willkie?" I queried smilingly.

My gracious hostess sat up quite straight. Her eyes were serious, her quick slender hands composed in her lap.

"I have no thought of it," she replied. "There are too many hurdles yet to be won. But it is not impossible. This country does many surprising things. As a matter of fact, my husband has never mentioned the Presidency at home. I myself hardly think of Wendell as a candidate for that high office, and I don't even know that he thinks of himself as a candidate, but he is interested in the Republican Party adopting some of his principles. He thinks that what he stands for is a trend.

"Not that I do not think Wendell Willkie capable of being President," she added, a fiery glint in her eyes, "I do. He has fine qualities to bring to any high office."

Mrs. Willkie enjoys going the rounds with her husband of the "Vote for Willkie" groups which are springing up all over the country, and she likes people. It goes without saying that people very generally like meeting Mrs. Willkie. She is so absolutely democratic and natural, perfectly easy and at home in any situation. Travel abroad, sometimes with her husband when he could get away from the intricate affairs of the Commonwealth and Southern Corporation of which he is President, and occasionally with Philip, has keyed up her interest in world affairs.

Deeply Interested in Politics

Politics and current affairs hold a deep interest for Mrs. Willkie. She, like her husband, is a great reader, her chief interest being the events of the day. She says she finds them far more exciting than novels, and only reads the latter when she wants to fall asleep. Incidentally, the walls of their living room are lined with books, the chairs are comfortable, and the lamps are arranged to forward the pleasant occupation of reading.

A member of The National Women's Republican Club, Mrs. Willkie does not like what is going on in Washington any more than the other members of this powerful organization, and one of her principal worries is the "bureaucrats—the young men without training who are such expert experimenters."

Mrs. Willkie, even as her husband, swung over to the Republican party some years ago, but, unlike her husband, she did not vote for Roosevelt. When news reached a friend that Mr. Willkie was about to leave the Democratic party, Mrs. Willkie recalls that her husband asked her to write and say, "I haven't left the Democratic party; the Democratic party left me." And this seems pretty fairly to sum up their mutual feelings on the subject.

Likes to Draw

'Way down under, Mrs. Willkie confides, she likes to sketch and draw. She has always been drawn to portraits and often finds herself, when she is with people, mentally sketching their faces. "I like the old masters. There is nothing so fine as the old Flemish portraits for character portrayal—I think I like them as well as anything in Europe," she asserted. "Modern art seems to me as though it were done in too big a hurry. It looks incomplete, unsatisfying. I do hope the wonderful old Dutch paintings in Rotterdam have survived the bombardment. I can't bear to think that they may not have."

Along with Mrs. Willkie's love of art goes her fondness for nature. "I can get all worked up over a brook without even trying. Just walking along beside it and listening to its babble as it slides over cool mossy stones gives me a tremendous thrill. You know," she recalled with a smile, "they used to call me the 'O. N. L.' mysterious letters which signified, Old Nature Lover, because flowers and trees and sunsets seemed so important to me."

"Do you have a house and garden in the country," I inquired.

"No, just this apartment here in town, but we enjoy the beauty of Central Park just across the way. Which reminds me of an article which appeared in one of the newspapers lately which carried the line, 'For all their wealth, the Willkies live very simply.'" Philip looked up with a grin. "Ask him where the wealth is, will you, Mother?"

Perhaps nothing Mrs. Willkie said during our talk so completely expressed her concept of herself as her answer over the telephone to my request for an interview. "I don't know why you would want to interview me," she said with a laugh, "You know I'm no career woman."

And she isn't. But right now Edith Willkie is embarking on a career. She is finding a new self she perhaps hardly suspected existed, and, if I may say so, it includes all the finest elements needed for a broad and exceedingly constructive career.

An informal snapshot of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell Willkie. Mr. Willkie is a Republican "dark horse."

Modern Bride More Practical Than Grandmother

Today's Young Matron Sets Table as Charmingly But More Simply

By Amy Bonner

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The modern bride is just as anxious to have her home exquisite in every detail as her grandmother was. But she is far more practical, according to Miss Marie Coudert Brennig, who has devoted her career, for the past decade or more, to advising brides on details of their homes.

"When the modern bride is buying a set of dinner dishes, for instance," said Miss Brennig, "she will choose a set which is just as expensive as her grandmother's was; but one which she can use for various occasions. The heavy gold-encrusted dinner service of our grandmothers' day served only for formal occasions."

Technically every bride is a bride for a full year. And one of the important ways in which the bride entertains is by means of the formal luncheon. "In her smart table appointments for these luncheons, the young homemaker follows the tendency of the modern decorator to choose designs having a family resemblance but not identical," said Miss Brennig.

An extremely smart luncheon table for the modern bride's formal entertaining, a table as beautiful as anything her grandmother might have chosen, demonstrates these modern tendencies in design. The flat silverware in a simple, almost severe modern line, shows a wave pattern on the shanks; and has the new fork with three tines. The English rock crystal service repeats the wave motif; and a large rock crystal swan, flanked by two pairs of smaller rock crystal swans, serves as a centerpiece. Wedgewood antique silver lusterware, in the Runnymede pattern, has its coloring emphasized by the silvery-gray satin damask with its woven Chinese or lacquer-red modernistic deer-and-woods design. The open salt cellar is used.

How simple to transform this formal luncheon table into one for an informal porch repast! For the Wedgewood ware, simply substitute pottery; for the damask, appliqued linen, gingham, organdy, rough textured linen or other countrified material; for the rock crystal service, colorful glassware in raffia holders; for the swan centerpieces, rock-garden flowers or pottery fruit. The Neptune-patterned silverware may still be used, it is so simple.

These smart luncheon tables were exhibited as part of a new service for young homemakers recently installed in a Fifth Avenue shop in New York City, a shop which makes a specialty—and always has—of advising and serving brides. "We have catered to brides since 1810," said Mr Witherbee Black, President of Black Starr, Frost-Gorham, Incorporated, where the tables were shown.

"The modern tendency is toward simpler design," continued Mr. Black. "I have found inspiration for many designs in my travels about the world. A piece of Egyptian pottery in a museum suggested a pitcher in silver with a straight snout. We exhibited this pitcher at the World's Fair last year. Now it is being made by our factory for the modern home. A visit to Norway suggested a Norwegian design in silver, now popular, which we named the 'Christina' pattern."

Brides come in numbers to consult Miss Brennig. She has planned and directed over 10,000 weddings for brides who have ranged from cowgirls and farm girls to royalty.

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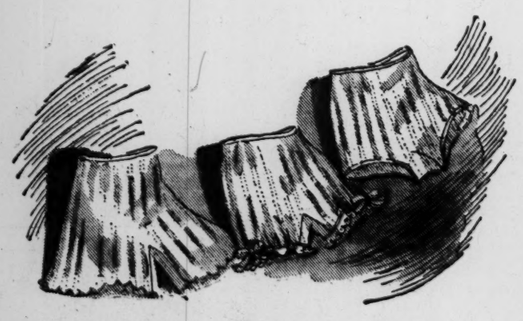

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The Home Forum

Our Garden Is Born

If ever I had considered the matter at all, I would probably have said, prior to that evening, that gardens grew from seed catalogues. However, I have learned now that such a childish notion is quite ill-founded; for our garden had its inception, not in any prosaic catalogue, but in a beguiling little clay model.

As an actual fact, our garden was born one arctic night when the drifts, deposited outside our doors by the blizzard of February fourteenth, had in no way diminished. But the maker of gardens thought nothing of that. Clutching her skirts somehow in hands already crowded with small paper bags, with bunches of scraggly twigs and waxlike gray berries, not to overlook a particularly heavy flattish parcel which she promptly entrusted to me, she nimbly vaulted the snow-drifts.

"You see," she observed, "I've brought my playthings." She had promised to arrive at nine o'clock and our grandfather clock struck that hour with polite emphasis as she stripped off her fur coat. Its slim hands pointed to eleven-thirty when she went away, but during that momentous interval our garden was born.

* * *

First and most considerately, newspapers were spread to shield our rugs from probable eventualities. Then down went all those mysterious parcels upon the floor and, to the dramatic gesture of a wide ballooning of mauve crepe skirt and an almost dangerous swirl of filigree earrings, down went our visitor after them. Still curious and unbelieving, discreetly we drew our chairs close enough to watch while all those little bags were opening.

"Five 'n' Ten," she remarked, as she tipped from one of the bags a rainbow-like assortment of gum-drops; and again: "What *would* I do without the Five 'n' Ten?" as, from another paper bag, streamed an equally vivid torrent of candy squares like those children find in their Christmas stockings. We were wide-eyed! Gum-drops? Lemon and pink and white and blood-red candy squares? What possible relation had these to our garden?

And, as we smiled in our ignorance of such contingencies, our visitor uttered an ejaculation. "Where's that other little branch?" she cried. "I had the most awful trouble getting the ones I needed, what with all this snow smothering the entire world. I know I had it. It must be on the seat of the car. Or else perhaps on the floor behind." So, of course, I offered to go out and search.

I was gone, as it seemed to me, an endless time. And the thermometer was not much above zero. I switched on the lights of the car and then I groped over seats and over the floor, too, as far as I could reach. There was almost everything else there. Ordinary electric light bulbs of practically every candlepower and even a huge floodlight covered with purple isinglass; there was a saucy little green hat with a long feather and a pair of worn snowshoes, a fearsome hatchet and nondescript, drab parcels galore. But there was no little pathetic twig which was, in some undetermined manner, to enter into her concept of our new garden. So, a little shamefaced, I hurried into the warm house. "I can't find any twig," I said, hoping that the disappointment would not be too great to bear. "Must we have one?" "Yes, definitely," was the reply. "I'll go and look myself. You don't realize it yet, but that's one of your apple-trees." Out into the snow she went, in gold evening slippers; but, to my secret satisfaction, she could not find the twig, either. Necessarily, we proceeded without it. We had one twig and that would have to suffice.

* * *

It now developed that the heavy flattish parcel was a thick oblong of uninspiring gray clay spread over a board about a foot long. Obviously, it was proportioned to scale and it had marked faintly upon its surface little tracings of lines and squares and half-moons. We moved our chairs closer. I'm not so sure we did not sit on the floor, too. The play was about to begin.

Suddenly, swiftly, those little shining candy squares were pressed into the soft clay, until they made a bright carpet. "These are the flat stones of your terrace," we were told. "See! This is the outline of your house; these are the windows of your dining-room and here will be the terrace just outside the dining-room door." And at that a firm thumb pressed in more candy squares, more flagstones, into that terrace-to-be. We *were* entertained! And then it was the turn of the gum-drops, green and orange and pink. Softly, noiselessly, in went one and then another and another in a neat little semi-circle of several levels. "The paving-stone steps leading from your terrace to the round grass plot below. Don't you see?" She herself saw so plainly, with such fathomless imagination. How could we fail her? We did not.

Soon we could visualize our garden, too, first a little and then much more. That one twig, representing the apple-tree, went into place neatly. Several matches, ignominiously, stood for the second apple-tree where the lost twig might have been; and a tight, thick little row of broken-off matches made a fence at the edge of our property where the crab-apple trees would be. Those tiny blue-black berries went in around the base of the imaginary apple-trees. "You know," said our visitor. "Lavender and all sorts of other delectable things which we will plant under your trees—things which like shade. Down there, at the foot of the terrace, will be lilac, great nodding tall bushes. You won't even notice your neighbors tramping up and down their garden beyond. And over in this corner, here, will be, I *think*, a little pool with a weeping willow to overhang it. What? Mosquitoes? Nonsense. Do you suppose gold-fish are purely ornamental? Well, there you are. There's your garden. How do you like it?"

* * *

Well, we could see it now, more or less distinctly; and, certainly, we did like it. Though perhaps we did not quite believe in it on that frigid night of late February. As long as we could, we were allowed to keep the clay model. We put it on a convenient table and would pore over it, setting our imaginations free to reach out and still out until almost we could sniff the moist sweetness of the lilac. All too soon, however, the clay grew dry and great yawning cracks appeared, after which the garden looked as if it had experienced an earthquake; and that aspect of it made us unhappy, so we uprooted the gum-drops and the shiny Christmas candy, the broken matches and the one twig and the little dusty berries that stood for the lavender. We took the barren foot of cracked clay back again to its originator, who remained unmoved because, by this time, she had our garden so ordered, so precious, in her mind that nothing could dim her vision of it.

We, too, believed now that we would have a garden by virtue of this lovely, clear concept of it which existed already in the imagination of the maker of gardens. After that, the cold winds and the snow-drifts which stubbornly refused to melt mattered less. To all intents and purposes, we possessed our garden—we who had for so many years admired the gardens of other people and never thought to have one of our own.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Now Is the Season

Where was no bloom is now a flood of roses;
Their crimson beauty spreads on the gray stone
Of ancient, lichened walls, and scarce discloses
The mossy surface, nearly overgrown
With trailing glory. Now the summer air
Grows rich with honeyed breath, while sun and rains
Will but distill more fragrance to ensnare
The marauding bee, and the bright airplanes
Of butterflies, while the enameled hummer
Darts in ecstatic flight above the flowers;
Taking the gifts of the benevolent summer,
He gathers sweetness through the golden hours.
Now is the season of the earth's good treasure
Heaped up for all her children, without measure.

MARY WILLIS SHELBURNE

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"WEEDS": *A Painting by Byron Thomas*

HERE IS A PAINTER, young and by choice a New Yorker, who paints lovingly, slowly, and carefully, in a manner opposed to the general trend, harking back to the old masters and even the academicians, though he has nothing in common with the latter. His subject matter attests a devotion to the smaller, humbler side of nature, to the minutiae of detail and to a strong feeling for nature's moods and vagaries. There is nothing here in common with the modern "paint America" school. What he paints comes from a real knowledge, understanding, and affection for the subject, whether it be a clump of weeds such as this, a patch of strawberry plants, a few sumacs, an old oak, a deserted house amid the tangle of undergrowth, or a tumbled-down barn. He does not flaunt his subject, his medium, or himself. Modesty, understatement, and integrity mark the artist's work. Byron Thomas simply paints what he knows and observes. Note in this canvas the variety of natural forms, the tiny insects—all painstakingly observed and rendered.

The artist is not a young man to make haste. His career has suffered many vicissitudes and has been a long road. Ten years ago he had his first one-man show and he has waited until this spring to show again some twenty-odd canvases. Born in Baltimore, after finishing school there he started out as a free-lance commercial artist with almost no training. This work he soon gave up to study drawing for three years at the Art Students' League in New York, while he supported himself as best he could with odd jobs. When this proved too great a strain, he left New York to travel some ten thousand miles about the country and forget art, at least temporarily. Odd jobs again furnished his livelihood. Then came an invitation from the Tiffany Foundation, which afforded financial help and study for three years, at the end of which time he had his first show. Enough paintings were sold to enable him to go to Europe, as well as to continue his painting at more leisure. For a number of years his part-time teaching at the Cooper Union Art School has allowed him the leisure for his individual canvases.

B. T.

Manners Aboard A Whaler

MARY AWOKE EARLY the next morning. Everything was quiet on board the *Seconet*. There was no straining of planking, no pulling of cordage, no curling of foamy wake at the stern—just a gentle motion as the ship rode at anchor.

They would be going ashore today. . . . She hurried, for she did not want to miss seeing the movements of other ships in the harbor—the early morning light shining on the pretty town of Fayal, the fishing boats in the harbor with the small friendly fishermen grinning up at them, trying to talk in spite of the barrier of a strange language. She coiled her hair in a knot at her neck and was ready when the cabin boy called her to breakfast.

She was getting accustomed now to their meals, where she and James sat down together and started eating before the others joined them.

"Why don't they come when they are called?" she had asked.

"That's manners on board a whaler," James told her. "Mr. Look and Mr. Adams wouldn't sit down before the captain got started if they were starving to death—and the others sit down after them. You've got to have manners the same as in any other society."

And Mary noticed that on deck there seemed to be certain unwritten laws. A sailor never went to the windward of the captain, and he never failed to say, "Good morning," at his first appearance on deck. . . .

As the boat approached the dock the sailors tossed their oars and were greeted in broken English by an official of the port. . . . Any passengers to be landed? Any contraband goods? They took James's answers confidently. He arranged to allow his men shore leave, and then he walked with Mary along the crowded streets to the market place where they bought queer fruits and cheeses made of goat's milk.—DIONIS COFFIN RIGGS, in "From Off Island." (New York: Whittlesey House.)

This Means Home To Every Hoosier

THE WABASH is something more than topography, history, and statistics. It is, rather, the things a Hoosier remembers when he hears that magic name.

The Wabash is the smell of clover in June, of hay and sweetgrass. It is a dome of blue and golden sky, piled high with white clouds, and sun-soaked days filled with the hum of insects. It is the folks on their front porches waiting to go down and look at the river. It is the soft drawl of friendly voices, the creak of rockers, the scuffle of small boys, and the laughter of pretty Hoosier girls.

The Wabash is the taste of crisp fried chicken and hot biscuits, of watermelons and cantaloupes, sweet roasting ears and home-made bread spread thick with yellow butter. It is fields of golden wheat and rich green corn, the song of redbirds, catbirds, and turtledoves, and the lazy dip of oars in a sluggish bayou. It is milkweed and Jimson weed and ironweed, white with dust; the haze of autumn over a far, low-flung horizon; the flavor of ripe persimmons; a big, black mule rolling on its back in a barn lot; a bursting corncrib; and the contented cluck of brown hens in the sun.

The Wabash is men who greet you with a friendly "howdy" and tell you readily about themselves and their folks and whether they vote Republican or Demmycratic. It is women who wear aprons and sunbonnets and work miracles in their kitchens. . . .

The Wabash is Indiana; and to every Hoosier, wherever he lives, Indiana means "home."—From "The Wabash," by WILLIAM E. WILSON. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

A Gray Feather

Upon the wind a feather floated,
And by its curve confessed a wing
Had been its anchorage; now loosened
In air, a random worthless thing.

Mere gray, its origin concealing,
Caught by the wind and whirled along,
The feather set my wits comparing
A dozen kinds of birds and song.

KEITH THOMAS

Spiritual Supremacy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TEMPTATION IS GENERALLY regarded by mankind with more or less of a sense of dread or apprehension. The word "temptation" formerly meant "the act of proving or testing."

Christian Science brings to those who study it many new and helpful thoughts. It enables them to approach every experience with confidence and assurance. It also clarifies and uplifts many former concepts. It enables men to gain more of good, and also gives them a better and higher sense of the good which they already possess. This so exalts their thinking that good becomes supreme in their experience, and evil is rendered null and void. The allness of good is more clearly seen, and the nothingness and impotence of wrong are realized, because they are learning the unreality of evil.

Christian Science teaches us that God is infinite good, and that His power is supreme, boundless, unlimited. The infinite God, good, is the only creator, and His creation is the only creation. The power of infinite good maintains it and upholds it. The aim of men should be to keep uppermost in their thinking these divine and irrefutable facts of being, and thus be saved from believing in the power and presence of evil. When assailed by seeming evil, men should know that good is adequate to vindicate its supremacy and invincibility. They should rest in the glorious promise (Isaiah 59:1), "Behold, the Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save," and build their confidence in good on that sure basis.

A contest with evil should not be needlessly invited, but neither should men shrink from it. Whatever the seeming trial, the power of good is always available. God's hand is always outstretched to help and defend. "Trials are proofs of God's care," states Mary Baker Eddy on page 66 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and every proof of God's care and love is bound to lift men higher. It is not necessary to have evil experiences; in fact, God's man never has any; but when they seem to come in human experience, men can turn them to good account, overcome them, and gain a clearer vision of the allness of good. A student of mathematics is not primarily concerned with the avoidance of mistakes. His basic effort is to apply the rules of mathematics correctly, and thus get the right answers. When he secures the right answers, his confidence in his understanding increases.

Mrs. Eddy has written in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 149, 150), "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee." This is not a mere platitude, but was born out of a rich experience in meeting and mastering the besetments of evil, and proving that God—good, infinite Love—ever protects and loves His own. Some of her greatest successes were attained under the most adverse conditions. Men should look up, not down. They should not dwell on the mists in the valley, but on the beautiful sunrise that is appearing over the mountain. One need not be dismayed by what he seems to be going through, but can rejoice in the good that is being increasingly manifested to him. He should not listen to error's doleful wail, but for the songs of the angels, which Mrs. Eddy has defined, in part, on page 581 of Science and Health as "the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." He need not think overmuch of the toilsome journey up the mountain, but rather of the glorious view that will be his when the journey is done and he has gained the summit. No matter how thick the mist, it will eventually dissolve under the sun's warm rays.

Two qualities which enable men to rise triumphantly over the seeming temptations of error are unselfishness and universal love. With every victory and triumph of good, the seeming power of evil is rendered less formidable and fearful. Every time some disease has been destroyed or sin annihilated through Christian Science, its seeming reality has become less actual in human consciousness. With every overcoming men not only have brought a blessing into their own experience, but have helped all mankind. A city that builds a breakwater to protect its harbor and safeguard its shipping not only helps its own people, but provides a safe retreat, where other storm-tossed ships may take refuge. As men gain the ability to meet and master every temptation that besets their path, they help to uplift the entire human consciousness. What an opportunity to enhance and advance the universal good! Temptation has no terror for such, but theirs is the unfailing reward promised in the Scriptures (Revelation 3:5), "He that overcometh, the same shall be clothed in white raiment; and I will not blot out his name out of the book of life."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Dream Not

White houses on the hill
From the winding road—
How inviting—how still.

White clouds in the sky
From the placid hill—
How shifting—how shy.

Be the houses sweet to thee—
Dream not what the clouds shall see.

RUTH CONKLIN GEGGIE

Supremacia espiritual

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

A TENTAÇÃO é geralmente encarada pela humanidade com um certo sentido de horror ou apreensão. A palavra "tentação" significava, antigamente, "o ato de provar ou experimentar."

A Ciência Cristã traz àqueles que a estudam, muitos pensamentos novos e proveitosos. Ela dá-lhes a capacidade de enfrentar todas as experiências com confiança e certeza; elucida e eleva também muitos conceitos do passado, e habilita-os a obter uma compreensão mais elevada do bem, dando-lhes ao mesmo tempo um entendimento melhor e mais elevado do bem de que já são concientes. Isto exalta o seu pensar de tal maneira, que o bem se torna supremo em sua experiência e o mal fica reduzido à nulidade vazia. A totalidade do bem é vista com maior clareza e êles realizam a nulidade e impotência do êrro, porque estão tomando conhecimento da irrealidade do mal.

A Ciência Cristã ensina que Deus é o bem infinito e que o Seu poder é supremo, imensurável, ilimitado. O Deus infinito, o bem, é o criador único, e Sua criação é a única criação, que é mantida e sustentada pelo poder do bem infinito. A aspiração dos homens deveria ser a de dar preponderância no seu pensamento a êstes divinos e irrefutáveis fatos do ser, para assim serem salvos da crença no poder e na presença do mal. Quando assaltados pelo mal aparente, os homens deveriam saber que o bem é capaz de fazer prevalecer sua supremacia e invencibilidade. Êles deveriam repousar na gloriosa promessa (Isaías 59:1), "Eis que a mão do Senhor não está encolhida, para que não possa salvar", e construir sua confiança no bem sôbre esta base segura.

Não devemos, desnecessariamente, ir ao encontro do mal para nos batermos com êle; mas se o mal nos enfrentar não devemos recuar diante dêle. Seja qual fôr a aparente provação, o poder do bem está sempre ao nosso alcance. A mão de Deus está sempre estendida para ajudar e defender. "Provações são provas do carinho de Deus", declara Mary Baker Eddy na página 66 do livro-texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras), e toda a prova do carinho e do amor de Deus tende, naturalmente, a elevar os homens a um nível superior. Não é necessário passar por experiências más; de fato, o homem criado por Deus nunca passa por elas; mas quando parecem surgir na experiência humana, os homens podem delas tirar proveito, dominá-las e conseguir uma visão mais clara da totalidade do bem. A preocupação principal de um estudante de matemática não consiste em evitar os êrros. Seu esfôrço primordial consiste em aplicar corretamente as regras da matemática para assim obter soluções exatas. Sempre que êle obtêm soluções exatas, aumenta a confiança na própria compreensão.

Mrs. Eddy escreveu em *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (A Primeira Igreja de Cristo, Cientista, e Miscelânea, pgs. 149, 150), "Lembra-te que não poderás ser levado a situação alguma, por mais grave que seja, onde o Amor não tenha estado antes de ti e onde a sua terna lição não esteja à tua espera." Isto não é apenas uma afirmação desenxabida, mas a consequência de inúmeras experiências em enfrentar e dominar as acometidas do mal, provando assim que Deus—o bem, Amor infinito—sempre proteje e ama os que Lhe pertencem. Alguns dos maiores êxitos de Mrs. Eddy foram obtidos sob as condições mais adversas. Os homens deveriam olhar para cima, não para baixo. Êles não deveriam demorar-se nas neblinas do vale, mas sim no belíssimo nascer do sol que surge sôbre a montanha. Não devemos ficar desalentados com as agruras por que aparentemente estivermos passando, mas regosijarmo-nos com o bem que, em proporção crescente, se manifesta na nossa experiência. Não é aos queixumes chorosos do mal que deveriamos dar ouvidos, mas ao cantar dos anjos que Mrs. Eddy, em parte, definiu na pg. 581 de *Science and Health* como "a inspiração da bondade, da pureza e da imortalidade, neutralizando todo o mal, toda a sensualidade e mortalidade." Não precisamos pensar demasiadamente sôbre a jornada penosa, montanha acima, mas antes no panorama maravilhoso que se nos descortinará quando a jornada estiver finda e tivermos alcançado o cume. Por muito espessa que seja a neblina, dissolver-se-á, eventualmente, sob os quentes raios do sol.

Duas qualidades que habilitam o homem a se elevar triunfalmente acima das aparentes tentações do êrro, são a abnegação e o amor universal. A cada vitória e triunfo do bem, o poder aparente do mal se torna menos formidável e temível. Toda a vez que qualquer doença fôr destruida ou qualquer pecado fôr aniquilado pela Ciência Cristã, a sua aparente realidade se torna menos ativa na conciência humana. Os homens trouxeram, com cada vitória, uma bênção à própria experiência como também ajudaram a humanidade toda. Uma cidade que constróe um quebra-mar afim de proteger seu pôrto e salvaguardar sua navegação não só beneficia sua própria população como também provê um abrigo seguro onde outros navios acossados pelas tempestades podem encontrar refúgio. Logo que os homens adquiram a habilidade de enfrentar e dominar toda a tentação que os acomete pelo caminho, êles ajudarão a levantar a conciência da humanidade inteira. Que oportunidade para intensificar e engrandecer o bem universal! Tais homens não sentem terror diante da tentação, mas dêles é a recompensa infalível prometida nas Escrituras (Apocalipse 3:5), "O vencedor será assim vestido de vestes brancas; não apagarei o seu nome do livro da vida."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo à Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1940

Fuller Ready to Help But at Sea on Duties

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reached at his Rye Beach, N. H., summer home today, former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller confirmed his appointment by Col. Frank Knox as New England Regional Chairman of the National Committee charged with the recruiting and training of thousands of young college students for the nation's air defenses.

At the same time, the former Chief Executive declared that although he had been appointed to the post fully a week ago, he had as yet received no information from the Knox aggregation in Chicago as to what the duties of Regional Chairman entailed. The only thing Mr. Fuller knew was that the post was linked in some way with President Roosevelt's urgent intention of safeguarding the nation against foreign aggression, if and when it should come.

Hence, Mr. Fuller still withholds his formal acceptance of the appointment until he can find out what the duties involve.

Asked why he did not get in touch with Colonel Knox in order that New England could hold up its end of the national defense emergency program, Mr. Fuller stated that he had already done that, but had as yet received no reply from Chicago.

"I have even gone so far," Mr. Fuller said, "as to appoint Crocker Snow, Director of Aeronautics at the Boston Airport, to represent me in Chicago immediately upon request from Colonel Knox."

Adding to the general confusion enshrouding the situation locally, Mr. Snow, at his airport headquarters today, said that so far as he was concerned, he not only knew nothing about the duties of Mr. Fuller as Chairman, but he was still "in the dark" as to the authority of the Knox organization to carry out its purpose of building "Plattsburgs of the Air" throughout the nation.

In a moment of such grave emergency, with totalitarian countries moving with lightning thrusts in Europe, Mr. Snow was at a loss to understand the delay in swinging New England into line with national defense plans.

According to a telegram received by the Monitor this morning from Colonel Knox, there is evidently some misunderstanding existing in New England concerning the Fuller appointment. The reason there has been no activity, said the telegram, in connection with the Committee is due to an "unexpected influx of applications from young men seeking aviation training."

"In every institution," the message continued, "where these schools are to be conducted by the various committees the applicants have been more than enough to fill the quota. This means that 15,000 young men will be offered training this fall and at least 15,000 more at the beginning of the winter semesters.

"Whether our present expcrience will be repeated next spring, I do not know, but undoubtedly there will be many opportunities for the Committee of which Governor Fuller is Chairman in the First Corps Area to lend its valuable assistance."

Meanwhile, the New England chairman by appointment but not acceptance awaits word from Chicago as to how this assistance can be rendered.

Flight Training

DURHAM, N. H., June 12 (AP)—A three-months course in flight training, directed by the Civil Aeronautics Authority and sponsored by the University of New Hampshire, will begin about June 15, Fred Engelhardt, President of the University, has announced.

Non-military, the course is designed to stimulate interest in flying, and will be open to any college student or graduate between the ages of 18 and 26.

The Federal Government will meet the entire cost of the course, including examinations, the announcement said, and government-inspected and approved planes will be used exclusively.

"Ground school" classes will be held at the University twice a week, with a night program arranged to suit trainees who may have regular employment in the daytime. Pilot instruction will be held at the Portsmouth Municipal Airport.

Airports Visited

PORTLAND, Maine, June 12 (AP)—John C. Fitzgerald, State WPA Administrator, and E. D. Hall, Boston, Chief Regional Inspector, planned today to fly to Houlton, Millinocket, Bangor, and Waterville on an airport inspection tour.

Mr. Fitzgerald said the Waterville airport, for which a runways extension project already has been approved, was on WPA's priority list, and that the other ports would be surveyed as to development needs.

Speedy Aid to Allies Urged By O'Brien Before Rotary Club

"We ought to do everything we can to help the Allies," declared Robert Lincoln O'Brien, former Chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, today at a luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Boston. He claimed that Christianity and democracy as well as the American way of life can survive the European war only if American aid reaches the Allies immediately.

"The most important day in 1,000 years has arrived," proclaimed the former publisher of a Boston newspaper. "More things of stupendous importance are liable to happen. The British Empire—of which Daniel Webster said 100 years ago that 'Rome at the height of her glory was not to be compared'—seems liable to be scattered to the winds.

"With it must go our Monroe Doctrine, proclaimed in 1833, and ever since then regarded as the foundation stone of our national policies," Mr. O'Brien recalled.

"We cannot in Brazil for example, because of its dictator's preference for the totalitarian type of government, successfully combat Hitler.

3,000 Miles to Go

"Victorious in this war, Hitler would have 3,000 miles to go, as compared with our 5,000-mile distance from Brazil. Moreover, our type of government cannot stand up against Hitler's type," he claimed.

"It would take us two years to equip 1,000,000 men for war today. We have been spending our money in useless and wasteful projects, while we have let our fundamental defense go to the dogs," Mr. O'Brien stated.

"It is an open question whether what we call democracy can survive in the world. One great trouble in France has been its Popular Front government, the practical equivalent of our own New Deal, by which at one time 10,000 workers have been out on strike in the heat of this war.

"Then there is the Christian religion," Mr. O'Brien went on. "I met an aged clergyman the other day who said the Christian era had ended. He may be going to an extreme. But let us stop and consider what Oswald Villard was told by an eminent prelate of the Roman Catholic Church in Austria. Asked if he did not know that Hitler was as bad for the Catholic cause as Stalin, the prelate said that he not only knew it, but that his people realize it, and that Hitler's triumph would mean the cutting of the tie between the 40,000,000 Catholics of the Reich and the See of Rome.

Thanksgiving Service

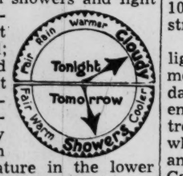
"I noted the other day," Mr. O'Brien continued, "that the Archbishop of Canterbury invited his people to a thanksgiving service over the successful retreat of British troops from Flanders. That service should have begun with the words of the auctioneer of my boyhood town: 'Small favors thankfully received, larger ones in the same proportion.'"

Mr. O'Brien, who received his appointment to the Tariff Commission in 1931, during a Republican Administration, told the Rotary Club at the Hotel Statler that 'there is no reason to believe that the League of Nations would have saved the world. In times of distress like this, we naturally grasp for anything different from that we've done. But the great body of experts, upon whom I rely, disapproved of the League as a League founded on a treaty of vengeance."

He said, "I'm with President Roosevelt in his foreign policy," but, he said, "this phrase 'short-of-war' is meaningless. We have already taken a step which if Hitler is victorious he will regard as an act of war and charge us for it."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with occasional showers and light fog this afternoon and not quite so cool; cloudy and threatening but probably without showers tonight, slightly warmer with lowest temperature in the lower 60's; Thursday occasional sunshine but followed by thundershowers in the afternoon, slightly warmer; gentle to moderate southerly winds becoming southwesterly Thursday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight and Thursday; followed by local afternoon thunder showers.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and slightly warmer in northern portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy followed by local afternoon thunder showers; slightly warmer in northeastern portion.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate south and southwest winds over central and south, and moderate northeast winds over extreme north portion; weather partly cloudy over south; and cloudy with showers over north portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	61	64	New Orleans	74	89
Chicago	59	60	New York	65	71
Denver	51	76	Norfolk	75	83
Helena	52	82	Philadelphia	69	77
Kansas City	62	64	St. Louis	67	84
Los Angeles	58	68	San Francisco	53	60
Miami	73	83	Washington	75	79
Minneapolis	58	75			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 12.
B—Maximum, June 11.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:15 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.7 feet.
Thursday, 5:36 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:51 p. m., E. D. S. T. Wednesday.

Budget Head

By a Staff Photographer

Charles W. Greenough

Appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall to succeed Carl Raymond.

Bids Offered For Highway Construction

Bids on three major highway projects and several minor road and waterway plans were being considered today by the Massachusetts Public Works Commission.

Lane Construction Company, Meriden, Conn., submitted the lowest bid, $343,085.80, for construction of a new section of the Middlesex Turnpike in Lowell and Chelmsford. B. Perini & Sons, Framingham, made the second lowest bid, with a price of $362,673.69, while the B. A. Gardetto Company, Roxbury, bid the third lowest price, $365,084.

The lowest bid for reconstruction of Route 2, from the Concord traffic circle to the Littleton Common, was $292,083.75, submitted by Central Construction Company of Lawrence. C & R Construction Company, with an offer of $297,496.15, was the second lowest bidder, while B. Perini & Sons came third with a $312,921.60 bid.

M. DeMatteo Construction Company of Roslindale submitted the lowest, $335,399.50, for construction of a new section of the Northern Circumferential Highway in Danvers. B. Perini & Sons posted the second lowest bid, with a $360,220.10 price, while Carlo Bianchi & Sons, Framingham, placed third with a $361,804.50 bid.

The other projects ranged upward from $490 for work ranging from installation of catch basins at the Gloucester Fish Pier to construction of a steel stringer bridge over Stacey Brook, Colrain.

Red Cross Fund Rises to $445,108

Nearly a month old, the campaign in Boston for American Red Cross war relief funds has raised $445,108, William E. Chamberlain, Executive Director of Metropolitan Chapter announced from headquarters at 17 Gloucester Street.

The local unit seeks a goal of $600,000 as its contribution to the national Red Cross drive for $20,000,000.

Italy's entrance into the war has closed Mediterranean channels used for shipment of supplies to Poland, Washington informed local Red Cross officials here today. Assistance to Polish refugees outside Poland will continue, however, Mr. Chamberlain said. Funds designated for Polish relief will be used for this purpose, he declared.

Efforts to reach the $600,000 goal by the end of this week continued today with intensification of the drive in residential sections and solicitations from small business firms who have not already contributed.

Cambridge Red Cross Chapter tonight will present 194 members of the city fire department with Red Cross certificates for completion of courses in first aid.

Greenough Gets State Budget Post

Saltonstall fills five major positions in list of nominations sent to the Executive Council.

Five major State positions, carrying salaries totaling $22,000, were filled today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, in one of the greatest plum-passing days of his administration.

The best post was given to Charles W. Greenough, of Dover, a friend of the Governor's, who was appointed State Budget Commissioner to succeed Carl A. Raymond who retired on June 1 after 40 years in the State Service. The post carries a salary of $6,500 annually.

To the vacancy on the State Industrial Accident Board the Governor appointed Nazzareno Toscano, Editor of the Sons of Italy magazine and prominent lecturer, who formerly served as an officer in the Italian Navy. Mr. Toscano succeeds Frank Prestera of Uxbridge whose five-year term expired this month. The position pays $6,000 a year.

Meins Named

Walter R. Meins, brother of Carroll L. Meins, the Governor's chief secretary, was appointed as a member of the Boston Licensing Board to succeed Edwin D. Gallagher. The post pays $5,000 a year for five years.

The Governor also filled two vacancies on the State Parole Board. To succeed Mrs. Mildred C. Keane, Mr. Saltonstall appointed Mrs. Isabel K. Winster of New Bedford, who formerly served as a teacher in the public schools of New Bedford and who for two years was a member of the New Bedford Board of Public Welfare.

Mrs. Ruth O'Keefe of Lynn was named to succeed Mrs. Hazel Oliver of Springfield who resigned from the Parole Board yesterday to direct various organization activities for the Republican State Committee in the forthcoming Presidential and local campaigns. Mrs. O'Keefe was former headmaster of Charlestown High School.

These posts on the State Parole Board pay $2,250 a year.

Other Officers

The Governor also filled several other positions, mostly of a minor character. Crawford H. Stocker, Jr., of Swampscott, Treasurer of the Lynn Five Cent Savings Bank, was appointed to succeed George L. Barnes as Treasurer of the General Insurance Guarantee Fund of Savings Bank Life Insurance. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, was appointed Trustee of the Massachusetts State Library to succeed Miss Margaret Shea.

Daniel A. Murphy, Fall River, was reappointed a member of the Fall River Board of Police while Samuel Epstein, Chelsea, was reappointed to the Chelsea Board of Excise.

It is understood that Governor Saltonstall promised Mr. Greenough some time ago a promotion in the State financial organization as a reward for his successful work in the State Department of Mental Health where he has served for six months as business assistant to Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health. In this position he worked to standardize practices at the various State institutions and to eliminate waste by improved methods of ordering supplies. Further he established a more systematic planning for future needs.

Budget Plans

The new Budget Commissioner, if his appointment is confirmed by the Executive Council, will assume office in the midst of efforts to modernize and simplify State budgetary methods, to provide stronger safeguards, to guarantee economy.

Mr. Greenough graduated from Harvard University with an A. B. degree in 1919. Following his graduation he engaged in the textile business for a short time and in 1921 joined the First of Boston Corporation. While with this firm he successively worked in the Boston office, was placed in charge of the Detroit branch office, and assumed charge of the Corporate Bond Trading Division of the New York Office.

War Evacuees Arrive in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

Excambion Docks at Boston Army Base

Top photo shows one of the younger travelers, Ellan Morrill, being greeted by her grandmother, Mrs. Cox Morrill of Cleveland, Ohio. Ellan was accompanied by her parents on the trip from Italy. Middle photo shows Miss Evelyn Carolan of Paris, bound for New York. She is shown waving from companionway stairs; she was with her father, Edgar Carolan, Paris head of the International General Electric Company. Lower photo: Gaby and Gladys Gottlieb, skaters and skiers, who arrived with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Leon Gottlieb, from Switzerland to visit Maine and then go to Lake Placid, N. Y., for competitions.

Kennebunk Men Face Arson Charge

KENNEBUNK, Maine, June 12 (AP)—Two Kennebunk men, Everett Nadeau, and Ralph Lebarge, pleaded innocent before Municipal Judge Harold Bourne here today to arson charges growing out of the firing Sunday of headquarters of a religious sect (Jehovah's witnesses). They were held for continued hearing June 20 in $1,500 bail each.

Members of the sect were subjected to mob action last week end in disorders growing out of the shooting of two Kennebunk men. Mr. Nadeau is the father of Roland Nadeau, one of the occupants of an automobile allegedly fired upon from the sect headquarters, and Mr. Lebarge also was in the car.

Judge Bourne yesterday found probable cause to hold six sect members for the October grand jury on charges of assault with intent to kill as a result of the wounding of those in the car.

Evacuees Land: Forecast Ultimate Allied Victory

Evacuees from war-wracked Europe who arrived in Boston today aboard the Excambion of the American Export Lines reported intensive German-Italian propaganda in the Near East, confidence of ultimate victory by the Allies, and lack of sympathy among Italians for Italian participation in the war.

The steamer left Genoa on June 2, before the Italian declaration of war; aboard were 140 passengers, eight more than her normal capacity, plus freight.

John F. Mauro of Denver, Colo., one of 96 American citizens aboard, said that before sailing he gathered the impression that if Italy suffered reverses after entering the war it would be "too bad for Muzzy"—Premier Benito Mussolini.

Miss Marian Hayman of Chicago, who had spent more than a year in the Near East, reported that the totalitarian propaganda there included pamphlets signed by Mussolini urging Arabs to receive parachute troopers hospitably "because they would be Italians"; that 85 per cent of eligible Jews had offered their services to the Allied forces while only 15 per cent of the Arabs had volunteered; and that Britain was planning conscription there.

Miss Evelyn Carolan, accompanied by her father, Edgar Carolan, Paris head of the International General Electric Company, predicted victory for the Allies and said that she was returning to France in three months, confident that the war would be over. They are en route to New York, where his two sons are in school.

Also aboard the Excambion was $5,000,000 in Swiss and Yugoslav gold, bound for the Federal Reserve Bank in New York. Officers said ownership of the metal was not known to them.

The steamer's Captain, W. W. Kuhne, reported that 320 miles east of Boston he sighted a Dutch cruiser with the Dutch Crown Princess Juliana and her two children aboard, bound for Halifax, N. S. After complying with a Dutch request for details of its passage, the Excambion was told to proceed.

Excambion crew members expressed surprise at the absence of greater Allied naval concentration in the Mediterranean, particularly at Alexandria, Egypt, where they said they saw only three battleships, and a "few destroyers and cruisers."

Other pasesngers reported that at least one college in Italy granted a five-day holiday to its students and paid them to spend that time in whipping up anti-Allied sentiment.

Miss Grace Lincoln Rudd of Detroit, Mich., who has been in Italy for several years studying voice, said she left after receiving requests by letter from the American embassy to depart, for safety's sake.

"Rome," she said, "is full of German propaganda agents, anxious to obtain information from foreigners as well as to spread sympathy for Hitler's war. Italian officials showed no opposition or resentment of the activity of such Germans. Yet the private feelings of the Italian people seemed almost friendly toward France."

Passengers aboard the Excambion included evacuees from many European nations. They reported that scores of American citizens had tried to book passage at the Italian ports after its enlarged capacity was filled, that aliens already aboard the American ship were offered sums of money several times the actual cost of tickets but that no one took advantage of the premium offers, and that there are "still lots of Americans over there."

Passengers told of seeing the big Italian Liner Rex in Genoa at night in the blue-white glare of electric welding, and expressed belief it was being converted into a troop ship.

"The wounded from the French battlefields," said M. Carolan, "were just beginning to arive in southern France as we left. Among the refugees were many Belgian soldiers."

Among the passengers were 30 or more children. Several of the passengers hauled their life preservers from beneath bunks and kept them in readiness—"just in case"—said one.

Returning from Palestine, Mrs. Edward Jacobs of New York City, only woman executive of The Jewish Agency, official body with which Great Britain treats on all Palestine matters, declared that the Jewish people of that country were "hoping and praying" for victory by the Allies.

She said there were thousands of Australian and British soldiers now stationed in training camps in Palestine and that the American-supported Jewish hospitals in Jerusalem had been made ready "for any emergeency."

"The Jews of Palestine," she said, "are leaning heavily on the comfort that America will prove a great factor in determining the rights and justices of all peoples after the war. The Jews of Palestine realize their destiny lies in the maintenance of democracy."

Clean Air Advised in Industry

One of the coming jobs of the air conditioning engineers will be to prepare proper ventilation and air conditioning in times of national emergency. In this respect he will play an important role in the new defense program, Dr. Philip Drinker, of the Department of Industrial Hygiene of Harvard University, told the second session of the Air Conditioning Institute meeting today at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The pollution of air by industrial smoke and gasses, Dr. Drinker said, has been found to be not of measurable physical harm. The effects, however, may be traced in corrosive action on various substances, and smokes and gasses do contribute to an unpleasant atmospheric condition.

Boston was acclaimed to be the cleanest city in the United States by Major James W. H. Myrick, Director of the Division of Smoke Inspection of the City of Boston. Major Myrick stated that Boston has effective and stringent laws which are strictly enforced by his department. "Eighty per cent of smoke nuisance comes from private dwellings," Major Myrick said, "and most of this is caused by carelessness on the part of the home owner."

He urged that the public be educated by heating engineers to keep their heating equipment and their flues clean. A clean heating plant is more economical, he said, and tests have proven that one eighth of an inch of carbon in the burner will result in a forty per cent heat loss to the consumer.

New England to Build Ships

Increased shipbuilding activity in New England Navy yards and commercial plants was insured today with announcement in Washington of 12 new craft to be built in this area.

Two 1,700-ton destroyers to be completed in 20 and 22 months, respectively, were assigned to the Charlestown Navy Yard following the signing by President Roosevelt of the Navy's new $1,400,000,000 Appropriation Act. In addition, the Boston yard will build two 3,200-ton seaplane tenders to be completed in 16 and 18 months, respectively.

The Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard was assigned three 1,500-ton submarines to be completed in 21, 23½, and 27 months, respectively.

As for commercial shipyards, the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine, will build two 1,700-ton destroyers costing $4,898,000 each, to be completed in 18 and 20 months, respectively. Three Vippaton submarines costing $2,938,000 each and requiring 18 and 20 months, respectively, to complete have been awarded to the Electric Boat Co., Groton, Conn.

Sailors Allowed To Attach Ship

United States Commissioner Howard W. Robbins today granted the petition of three Danish sailors seeking to attach the Emma Maersk, Danish freighter, as security for back pay.

Capt. Jon Knudsen, skipper of the freighter, paid the sailors $10 in American currency and the remainder in drafts on the owner of the Maersk, payable in Copenhagen, the petitioners said.

The Maersk left Copenhagen on Jan. 15, arriving in Boston after two trips to the Netherlands West Indies, on April 7. The vessel has remained here ever since.

Salvation Army Seeks War Funds

Following a conference with leading officials of the Salvation Army in 11 eastern states at which the appeal of the Salvation Army for immediate financial assistance to help relieve the suffering and want in the war-torn countries was made known, Commissioner Alexander M. Damon, Eastern Territorial Commander, today announced that solicitation for funds in New England will begin at once.

In the war zone, the Salvation Army is operating mobile units, hospitals, ambulances, food and supply stations and convalescent homes, making unprecedented efforts to furnish millions of refugees and the homeless with food and shelter.

Only in case of war or some extraordinary cataclysm does the Salvation Army appeal for funds to be sent out of the country, Commissioner Damon said. Every American soldier and the public are familiar with the aid and help given on the lines as well as behind the lines and among the homeless and refugees in the last World War, he pointed out, and therefore response to the appeal of the Army for help to help the sufferers in this conflict should be warm and liberal.

Contributions should be sent to Colonel Edmund C. Hoffman, Provincial Commander, the Salvation Army Headquarters, 8 East Brookline Street, Boston.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Radio—Page 10

Brookline Village—
"Strange Cargo," with Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. Also "And One Was Beautiful," with Jean Muir. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie on a Budget," with Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Also "My Son, My Son," with Brian Aherne. 2:50, 6:05, 9:25.

Fenway—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Henry Fonda. 1:15, 5:15, 9:15. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman. 3:45, 7:40. Tomorrow: "Torrid Zone," with James Cagney, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. Also "A Fugitive From Justice."

Fine Arts—
"Mlle. Ma Mere," starring Danielle Darrieux. 1:35, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:35. Also "Information Please," 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
Anna Neagle and Ray Milland in "Irene." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Earthbound," with Warner Baxter and Andrea Leeds. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:35. Also "Information Please." 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 7:40.

Modern—
"The Dark Command," with Claire Trevor, John Wayne, Walter Pidgeon and Roy Rogers. 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:15. Also "Hell's Angels." 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:20, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
Edward G. Robinson, Ann Sothern and Humphrey Bogart in "Brother Orchid." 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Flight Angels," with Virginia Bruce. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:20, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Safari," with Madeleine Carroll, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Also "Those Were the Days." with Ezra Stone.

Orpheum—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. Tomorrow: "The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young and Frank Morgan. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice.

Paramount—
"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche and Henry Fonda. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:25. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee and Cordell Hickman. 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 8. Tomorrow: "Torrid Zone," with James Cagney, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. Also "A Fugitive from Justice," with Roger Pryor.

R. K. O. Boston—
Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier in "21 Days Together." 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 9:55. Also "La Conga Nights," with Hugh Herbert. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10 5:50, 8:35. Tomorrow: "Mad Men of Europe," with Edmund Gwenn and Mary Maguire. Also "Love, Honor, and Oh-Baby"!

State—
"Waterloo Bridge," with Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "The Lone Wolf Meets a Lady." 1:45, 5:10, 8:30. Tomorrow: "The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young and Frank Morgan. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice.

Scollay—
"The Dark Command," with Claire Trevor, John Wayne, Walter Pidgeon and Roy Rogers. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 9:55. Also "Hell's Angels," with Virginia Bruce. 9:50 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
Latest news—War Films, Special March of Time's "Background for War—The Mediterranean," "Vacation Previews," "Over the Seven Seas," "Television Previews," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
"Raiders Over England"; Charlie Chase's trip "South of the Boudoir"; slow motion studies of how plant life germinates; Pete Smith cartoon; a visit to French Canada, and 30 minutes of news reels.

Trans-Lux—
"Fifth Column Squad," 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10. Also "The Black Room," with Boris Karloff. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:55, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Dr. Ehrlich's Magic Bullet." Also "Balalaika," with Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Wizard of Oz," with Judy Garland and Frank Morgan. Also "Amazing Mr. Williams," with Melvyn Douglas and Joan Blondell.

Uptown—
"Free, Blonde and 21." 1:35, 5:05, 8:35. Also "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

University—
Irene Dunne and Cary Grant in "The Awful Truth." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "There Goes My Heart," with Fredric March. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. Tomorrow: "My Son, My Son"! with Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne. Also "On Their Own," with the Jones Family.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30

"Stars and Stripes Forever," March ..... Sousa
Overture to "La Gazza Ladra" ..... Rossini
"On Muleback" from "Impressions of Italy" ..... Charpentier
"Cavalleria Rusticana," Fantasia ..... Mascagni
"Moto Perpetuo" ..... Paganini
(Played by the combined violins)
Overture to "Sicilian Vespers" ..... Verdi
Concerto in B flat for Violoncello ..... Boccherini
Soloist: Enrico Fabrizio
"Voices of Spring," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Deep River" ..... Arranged by Jacchia
Finale from the "Ballet of the Hours," "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on A Survey of Glass by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

N. H. Political Forces Line Up For Coming Race for Governor

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 12—New Hampshire political leaders have come to the rather definite conclusion that Gov. Francis P. Murphy will not be a candidate for a third term. As a matter of fact, it is understood that the Governor has already told some of his intimates that he will not be a candidate.

Although the plans of the Governor have been in speculation, there are already two Republicans seeking the gubernatorial nomination and one Democrat. Dr. Robert Blood of Concord, President of the State Senate, is considered to be the candidate of the anti-Murphy camp in the Republican party while James C. Farmer of Newbury and Keene, the second candidate, is expected to receive the support of the Murphy forces.

It is generally believed that the Governor has his eye on the U. S. Senatorial race in 1942 for the seat now held by Senator Styles Bridges and therefore will keep himself in the political picture as much as possible. But it is believed that if he were to run and be elected for a third term his popularity might decrease and thus hinder his Senatorial possibilities in 1942.

It is also expected that Clyde Keefe of Dover, the only candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, will have competition before long. In some circles it is believed that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury John L. Sullivan might take another plunge at the governorship.

'Fifth Column'

New Hampshire is having its share of "fifth column" rumors. The city fathers of the city of Keene are considering a resolution that would make it unlawful "for any three or more persons to assemble for the purpose of assisting any persons or foreign government, organization or societies in a plan to usurp the government or state by force or violence." The resolution calls for a fine of no more than $20 for each offense in this connection.

The Manchester Leader in a front page editorial has hit at rumors linking various people with alleged "fifth column" activities and stories that action has been taken against various individuals.

Boston Sees Planes for Britain

Return of fair flying weather to Boston yesterday gave Bostonians a chance to see some ofthe United States Navy planes which are being flown to Canada preparatory to turning them over to the Allies.

A formation of three Curtiss scout bombers landed at East Boston yesterday from Buffalo, N. Y., enroute to Houlton, Maine, at 5 p. m. After an hour's stop to gas up the formation took off again for Houlton. Other planes may be seen here later as they are sent through from Buffalo to Houlton.

Recently the Navy declared a number of its planes "outmoded" by newer, superior equipment which it will receive soon. These outmoded planes are being turned back to the Curtiss plant at Buffalo, N. Y., as fast as they can be flown in from the various Naval bases scattered through the United States.

About 50 will be turned back for reshipment abroad. The Curtiss company, in turn, is reselling them to the Allies.

Monday the first six of these scout bombers, ordinarily attached to the aircraft carriers of the battle fleet, left Buffalo en route to Houlton, Maine, by way of Boston. They ran into bad weather, however, near Worcester, Mass., and at Rutland, Vt. One flight of three ships turned south to land at Brainard Field, Hartford, Conn., and the other three turned northward to land at Burlington, Vt.

These six planes took off again from Hartford and Burlington and landed at Augusta, Maine, yesterday where they spent the night. This morning they were flown to Houlton where they will be towed across the international boundary between Houlton and Woodstock, N. B.

Other planes due are 14 which were grounded by bad weather at Albany, N. Y., and 27 still at Buffalo.

These planes may be recognized on cross-country flight by their camouflage. They have been stripped of their United States Navy insignia and armament, have been remounted with the type of motors demanded by the French, and also French-type machine guns. Their rudders are decorated with the French tricolors.

Picture on Page 1.

Cut in Light Rates Sought In Springfield

Charges that the United Electric Light Company of Springfield was forced by its tie-up with the Western Massachusetts Electric Companies to "buy more power at a greater price than would have been necessary on the open market, or before control was acquired by the Western Massachusetts Company," were made today before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission.

Raymond W. King, special rate counsel for the City of Springfield, made the charges as he introduced evidence to support his statement at a continued public hearing at the State House on a Springfield petition for lower rates.

Questioning Fred C. Abercrombie, treasurer of the United Electric Light Company, an affiliate of the Western Massachusetts concern, Mr. King brought out that in 1928 the United purchased 54,561,000 kilowatt hours of electricity at 8.66 mills a kilowatt hour, and in 1938 purchased 115,661,181 kilowatt hours at 1.007 cents a kilowatt hour.

Mr. King pointed out that although the United purchased more than twice as much electricity, the price it paid was considerably higher.

"We claim that the United Electric Light Company was forced by the combination to buy more power at a greater price than would have been necessary on the open market or before control was acquired by the Massachusetts Companies," Mr. King stated.

Mr. King brought out that in 1927 the Western Massachusetts Companies acquired control of the United concern, the Turners Falls Power Company, from which the United buys its power, and several other concerns.

When W. Rodman Peabody, counsel and Vice-President of the United company, contended that the reasonableness of the contract between the United and the Turners Falls Company was not part of the proceedings, Richard D. Grant, member of the Public Utilities Commission, insisted that the price in the contract was a factor in the proceedings.

The Commission conferred for a few minutes, and Joseph R. Cotton, chairman of the Commission, announced that the Company must "justify the reasonableness of that contract."

Mr. Peabody immediately declared: "That, of course, we are ready to do."

Newport More Populous

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 12 (AP)—Newport's population jumped 2,790 in the 10 years ending April 1, the 1940 census preliminary report released here today showed. The new figure is 30,402, the gain being slightly more than 10 per cent.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, June 13

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
4:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, June 13

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American and World Affairs: Dr. William Y. Elliott, Harvard, Chairman.
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in Literature," A. Bertram de Mille.
8:30 p. m —"Better Photography."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

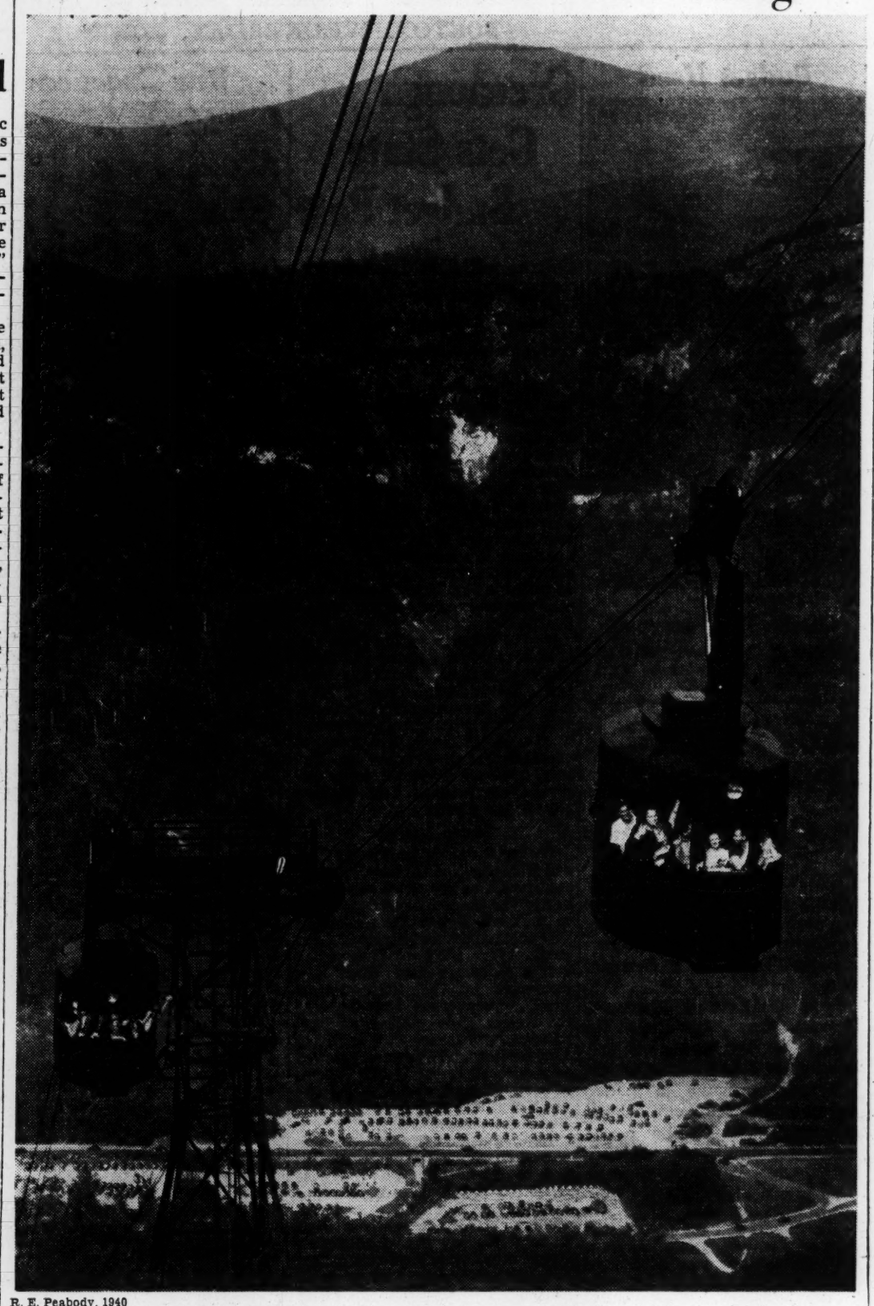
Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—"Through Woman's Eyes." DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.; DJB, 15.20 meg., 19.7 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—Waltzes by Strauss. HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg. 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Japanese Music. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—"Around Italy With Music": Angelini Dance Orchestra. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Paris—10:15 p. m.—Concert of Jazz. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Political Cabaret. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Aerial Tram's Season in Full Swing



R. E. Peabody, 1940

Easy Ups and Downs at Cannon Mountain, N. H.

Cannon Mountain aerial passenger tramway has started its third summer season, making accessible some of the finest mountain scenery in New Hampshire's famed White Mountains. Panoramas, heretofore seen by only those capable of withstanding the rigors of mountain-climbing, are now only a few short minutes away, through the use of this modern "magic carpet."

The Cannon Mountain tramway, which is owned and operated by the State of New Hampshire, has already carried safely nearly 500,000 New Hampshire visitors to the summit of Cannon Mountain.

The cars, each carrying 27 passengers and a conductor, make the trip from valley to summit in 7½ minutes, traveling along the cables at a maximum speed of 1,000 feet a minute. The vertical rise is 2,022 feet. As the tram cars enter the Mountain Station a corps of uniformed guides stands ready to conduct visitors over numerous short trails and to the observation platform.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	**Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game**	"Song Stylist"
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family		"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		"Console Capers"
4:00	**Lecture Hall**	**News from Europe**	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Boston Red Sox-Cleveland baseball game**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama		"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Gus Steck's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Novelteers"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan Sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	News Service	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chamber Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**European news**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	**Burns and Allen: comedy; music**	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger": dramatic sketch	Louis Prima's Orchestra
7:45		Julian Fuhs' Orchestra	**H. V. Kaltenborn, news**		Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads	"World's Greatest Music": recordings	**Hollywood Playhouse: dramatization**	"Sheep and Goats Club": R. Huey, m. c.	Housing talk
8:15	"Dr. Christian":	"What Would You Have Done?": quiz program	Plantation Party: vocalists; orchestra	**'Where Are You From?': Dr. Henry Lee Smith**	Montana Cowboys
8:30	drama; War news				"Let's Dance"
8:45					"Homes on the Land"
9:00	**Star Theater: John Craven and Doris Dudley in "The First Year"**	"The Green Hornet": mystery drama	**Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Portland Hoffa; Allen Art Players: interview; orchestra**	Harold W. Sullivan	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		This Man's Army		Johnny Long's Orchestra	
9:30		This Man's Army		Network program	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				Network program	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**European news**	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	"Musico": song title guessing game	Charlie Barnet's Orch		News Service	Ken Baker's Orchestra
10:30	"Public Affairs"	"Front Line Headlines" Vaughn Munroe's Orch.		**President's Ball, Havana, Cuba**	The Streamliners
10:45					Louis Prima's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; **Hanford MacNider, talk**	News Service	Leonard Keller's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Weather		Weather Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Nick Cochrane's Orch.
11:30	'Jack Teagarden's	Weather; "Music You	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Orchestra	Want"	Sleepy Hall's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	'Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Alice and Adrian"	News Services	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	**News Here and Abroad**	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Hits and Encores"	variety program with	"Portia Blake": drama	**Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms**	
8:45	"Musical Clock"	Rakov and his Orch.	"Kate Kopkins": drama		Studio speaker
9:00	"Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Music; news	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club": orchestra and soloists	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	
10:00	Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": comedy	"Midstream": sketch	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother": sk.	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch	News Service	"Request Serenade"
11:15	"Life Begins"	Boston's Flag Day	"Road of Life": sketch	"Singing Strings"	The Continentals
11:30	"Big Sister": sk.	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	Riverboat Shufflers	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	**Eleanor Roosevelt**	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills: household talk	"Hits and Bits"	Legion of Safety
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook": Weather		Sports Matinee	"Pappy, Ezra, Zeke"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Tony, Juanita & Buddy;	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Vernon Kingsley, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	New England News	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Let's Dance"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Valiant Lady": drama	"It Happened in 1915"	Rollin C. Smith, pianist
2:45	"My Son and I"	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Light of the World"	Sport program	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Concert Orchestra	John Kiley, songs
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	"We, the Women": news	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	of women in the news	"Melody Mart"
3:45	**Launching of U. S.**	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	**Launching of U. S. S.**	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
4:00	**S. North Carolina**	**Battleship launching**	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**North Carolina**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	"For Dancers Only"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	"Hits and Encores"	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Bouquet"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Musicale	Network speakers	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Sweet Music"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Chamber Music
7:15	"Barbecue"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	**John B. Kennedy, news**	Harold W. Sullivan	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop": interviews	Monologues	Bailey Axton, songs	Red Cross Talk: Guy	Mario Chandler's Orch.
7:45		Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	Lombardi's Orchestra	"Music of the Masters"
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket":	**Musical Americana: guests; orchestra**	"Mr. District Attorney": dramatic sketch	**WOR Symphony Orch.**	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers			**WOR Symphony Orch.**	Arizona Rangers
8:30	"Strange As It	"Pot o' Gold": Horace	"I Love a Mystery":	Sports Writers' Quiz	Arizona Rangers
8:45	Seems": war news	Heidt's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	"World's Greatest Music": recordings	"Good News of 1940": music; comedy	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				**Comment From London**	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour	**Toronto Promenade Symphony Orchestra**	**Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra**	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45				Morton Gould's Orch.	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**European news**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Ralph Bellamy; Marcel Hubert, cellist; orchestra**	**Raymond Fram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Jesse H. Jones	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.		News Service	Dal Danford's Orchestra
10:30	**News of the War**	"Tropical Moods"		Harold Stokes' Orch.	The Coral Islanders
10:45	Music; weather	Vaughn Munroe's Orch.		Harold Stokes' Orch.	California Ramblers
11:00	News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	**Rep. Angell, Oregon**	"The Blue Beetle": dramatization
11:30	Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	**34th Music Festival of Norwegian Singers**	News Service
11:45	Club	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.		

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At the moment there are probably two important days on your mind. Meaning that there are two days in the offing which are going to cry out for presents . . . Father's Day and Graduation Day.

Inasmuch as Father's Day is so near (next Sunday, you know), we'll handle that one first. With something that is for father only, please. Meaning that it's nice to give him something that the whole family won't be using whenever he wants it. Something like a yacht or a car can't be termed exactly private; so we'll propose something like one of Charbert's utility sets that sell for $3.75, and contain a leather-covered container of after-shaving lotion, shaving cream, and a large-size bar of bath soap—plus a leather-covered cylinder of talcum, which is a neutral shade, so he can use it after shaving as well after his bath. Or one of Charbert's famous Kettledrum shaving bowls like the one you bought him for Christmas, but which has probably been used up by now. For $1.50. At your favorite Charbert counter.

Sartorial Elegance Can Be Satisfied

Then, if he's a father who enjoys indulging in sartorial elegance, but who insists, when the family tells him in unison that he needs a new suit, that he hasn't the time to stand for a fitting, you might take the entire matter in your own hands and make the appointment yourself. With a tailor like The Trinity Tailor, at 170 Dartmouth Street, near Stuart Street. Because men will usually keep appointments when they're already made for them. And this would be the perfect tailor-made appointment, if you ask us!

However, you could hardly ask dad to pay for the suit you're going to have built for him, so make the necessary arrangements beforehand. Garnered from everybody's allowance, probably. (Which means that he pays for it in the end, no doubt, but why quibble? Everything reverts to the man of the house anyhow!)

As far as the truly personal items go, you surely couldn't find anything more personal than one of Swank's Name-O-Gram key chains that sell for $3, if you have nine letters worked up in it. Or $1.50 if you have but three, making his monogram. It's a long expanse of chain, done up in the usual neat Swank manner, with his first, or first and last name worked out in flat gold-finished initials. Here's something you could easily order by phone and be thoroughly satisfied with the results. Phone Hubbard 2700. That's Jordan Marsh.

New Method For Washing the Dog

My, my, the things they do to make life easier for us all nowadays. First Revlon gave us nail polish removing pads to skim over our nails to remove polish, and now somebody has given us nothing less than lotion-treated pads for the purpose of washing down Fido with a minimum of time and effort! On sale at R. H. Stearns' Kennel Shop, which is downstairs . . . it is simply a pad that's chock full of a lotion that whisks away the dust that Fido insists on accumulating. Leaving a nice shiny coat. And it takes no time at all for it to dry. You'll surely enjoy this process during the warm days when so much dust is kicked up, and Fido stands right in the middle of it all! A jar of eight pads costs you 60c, and they'll know what you mean if you simply say "Show Coat."

That New Color Called "Tamale"

P. S. To go with your new summer complexion, which you'll soon be acquiring, if you haven't already, Coty has come out with a bit of color co-ordination in the way of a color called "Tamale." Giving everything an interesting dark-hued cast with that slightly sultry look that the "gay young things" seem to go for nowadays. Awfully good with white, we presume. Powder, and lipstick. Their powder is air spun, which means a lot when you apply it. And Plotkin Brothers will sell you, for a lone dollar, Peggy Sage's spill-proof travel manicure set, called the "Pickpocket." Cabana striped, the kit is rubber lined, with slide fastenings. Tucked inside is Peggy Sage's polish, remover, emery board, orange stick and cotton. In other words, the "works!"

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

Davis Boomed For Maritime Job

Frank S. Davis, Manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was being boomed by New England shipping men today to succeed Edward C. Moran of Rockland, Maine, on the United States Maritime Commission. Mr. Moran, who has resigned his post effective Aug. 1, was the only member of the Commission from New England.

Because of the importance of the port of Boston and the entire New England area in world commerce, shipping men believe that another New Englander should be selected to take Mr. Moran's place.

Before he became first manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Davis served as assistant manager of Inland Transportation for the Navy Department during the World War. In 1926 he was offered, and declined, the post as President of the then United States Shipping Board, which might be termed an ancestor of the present Maritime Commission. New England shipping men point out that Mr. Davis is the logical man for the job by experience, and by knowledge of transportation problems of this area.

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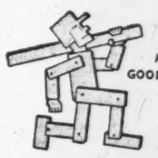

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Harvard Men of 100 Years Ago Forbidden Even to Cry, 'Fire'

College life of the 1840s at Harvard Univeristy is now being recalled in a comprehensive exhibit at Widener Library, arranged to commemorate the centennial celebration of the Harvard Alumni Association.

Curricula, social life, athletics, and even costumes worn are being displayed for the benefit of the public. Greek, Latin, and modern languages apparently dominated the study hours of students 100 years ago. There was also a sprinkling of mathematics and natural science, the showcases demonstrate, but little if any of the social sciences which are so popular among students today.

Strict college rules of the day forbade, as "high offenses," profane language, intoxication, "playing at any game for money," and "being concerned in any bonfire, fireworks, or unauthorized illumination."

Explanation of the latter rule is found in a contemporary newspaper report, which tells of an attempt to burn down the college library. "Harvard College is in a state of complete insubordination and disorder," the paper declared. Students, it explained, were refusing to attend classes, disobeying the college officials, and attempting to enforce a "second Declaration of Independence." All this was said to have occurred in 1841.

Students were even forbidden to cry "fire," sound an alarm, or be seen at a fire or going to it.

The summer costume adopted by well-dressed Harvard men of the day consisted of a knee-length, skirt-like toga, with lace trimmings, worn over strapped pantaloons. It is said in Cambridge that the Widener officials, on being told this fact previous to the exhibit, refused to believe it until they were shown a drawing of such a student by Samuel Longfellow, brother of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

At any rate, the charcoal drawing is exhibited along with a sample toga.

Total annual expenses for a nineteenth century student were approximately $200, one-sixth of the figure today. Tuition amounted to only $75, and room and board for 40 weeks to only $105.

Many undergraduates, apparently, composed religious music. One hymn (shown on the original score, with very inappropriate pencilled sketchings along the border) reads as follows:

Let every mortal ear attend
And every heart rejoice;
The trumpet of the gospel sounds
With an inviting voice.

Friends of Boys to Open Camp

In its year-round program to turn "street-corner gangs" into good citizens, "Friends of Boys, Inc.," is completing plans for its first summer camp, to be held at South Coventry, Conn., for some 400 boys of the Boston area.

There at Camp Wangumbaug (Morning Dew) some 95 miles from Boston, the non-profit organization is sponsoring outings, beginning July 1, for boys from its five local units: Everett, Cambridge, Brighton, Allston, and Newton. Many of the boys have been saving their pennies for months, to pay for at least one week, at $8 each for room and board. Other boys are receiving "scholarships" for at least a week, financed by private contributions from the "Friends" who are out to help underprivileged boys not reached by any other social agency or boys' movement.

The "Friends" were organized in 1911 in New Haven, Conn., and now represent many states. Since last September, the Boston units were formed, and snow outings during the winter entertained some 1,500 boys on week-end and overnight trips to Westwood.

Aside from its summer program, the organization is non-institutional, having no buildings of its own; it helps boys find facilities already in their neighborhood, such as the schools, churches, barns, cellars, attics, and garages, which have been loaned in this area. Sports and handcraft are chief activities.

As an indication of co-operation from many sources, the "Friends" report the gift of handcraft equipment from the Rotary Club; W. P. A. classes in arts, crafts, and dancing; use of a State Armory; gift of tools from a manufacturer; formation of Community Boat Club for the Charles River Basin; and construction of hockey rinks in vacant lots in fields flooded in winter by a fire department for skating.

On Lake Wangumbaug, the summer camp is a large farm, which in past season has been used by New Haven and New York units, now using other sites.

The Connecticut camp includes a spacious New England house as home for the boys, many of whom expect to stay longer than a week each. Also available are: large barns, cabins, workshops, shower baths, and a deep well.

In preparing for the summer outing, the Cambridge unit this winter built two small boats, with the help of a local boat concern.

Volunteer workers have enlisted to solve the "gang" problem caused by the removal of city boys and their interests from "all contacts with nature and with the old methods of living in which all hands in the household shared in the work and somewhat in the responsibilities of the home," according to Director Don G. Churchill of the Boston division.

Army Plans To Join Youth Honoring Flag

With forces loose on the earth which threaten the freedom of millions of people, the 163rd anniversary of the adoption by the Continental Congress of the Stars and Stripes—long the symbol of human liberty—which will be observed on Friday, is designed to carry unusual meaning. Flag Day will be observed in Boston in the evening with a military parade from Copley Square to the Common, and with patriotic exercises at the Parade Grounds. The parade, which will start at 7 p. m., will proceed down Boylston Street to Tremont and will enter the Common at the West Street Path.

Although most prominent position in the parade will be given to the Star Spangled Banner, flags that have flown in the United States before and after adoption of the present banner will be carried. The general parade escort will include detachments from the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, the Reserves, and the Massachusetts National Guard. Two historic military units, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and the First Corps Cadets, as well as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and High School Cadets, will also march.

There will be other units in line, comprising war veteran groups, civic organizations, and the Boston Police and Fire Departments with their bands. At the head of the parade will be a motorized division from the Army and National Guard.

Ceremonies at the Common will include reading of the Governor's and the Mayor's Proclamations, the story of the Flag—an event illustrating flags of 300 years, an address by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Harvard to Show Rarest Treasures

Harvard University will open to the public many closed buildings, and will place on exhibit some of its rarest possessions fathered from all parts of the world, next week in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Harvard Alumni Association.

During June 16-22, Commencement week at Harvard, special guides will conduct visitors through the libraries, laboratories, museums, and professional schools of the University.

The public will be allowed to watch—for the first time—some of the scientific research taking place in Cruft and other laboratories. They will also be shown, among other things a Shakespeare first folio, records of the Hauptmann and Sacco-Vanzetti trials, famous art forgeries, and archaeological collection from Tangier, Peru, Burma, and the Solomon Islands.

Latest in Motor Cars

Sports Models Present New Styling

Upper: Seated in this ultra-modern Buick experimental car is Harley J. Earl, chief of the General Motors styling section, under whose direction the test model was constructed. Of unusual streamline design, with numerous new mechanical conveniences, the car is a "laboratory" model by which Mr. Earl and Buick engineers study developments for cars of the future. Lower: This new Nash sports car was designed by Count Alexis de Sakhnoffsky to meet the demand for a custom-built version of Nash. Said to be America's lowest car, standing less than 53 inches at its highest point with the top up, this convertible bears the mark of master style makers. Upholstery is of tailored whipcord and colored leather, doors are padded and cut away with a rakish flare, metal work throughout is silver or copper—according to the basic color of the body—and the silk and cotton top fades into the contour of the body under an international racing boot.

Nash Offers Low-Slung Car In Bid for Wider Market

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The lowest-slung car in American automotive markets is the new, swank, six-passenger, convertible Nash which this columnist saw at the Commonwealth Avenue exhibition rooms of the Nash New England Company today.

Styled especially to meet an exclusive market of motorists who "want what they want without catering to convention" the new Nash has that rakish, streamlined appearance the public has learned to demand of stylists like Count Alexis de Sakhnoffsky who was commissioned to turn out the "limited edition" of 53-inch high Nash cars.

But that is only the first step in a revitalized Nash policy of expansion intended to capture some of the lower-priced markets from Chevrolet and Ford, according to gleanings in motor circles. Part of this expansion is seen in the near completion of a new plant in Kenosha, Wis., costing $250,000.

Whatever effect the war may have upon the motor industry, it will probably not disturb the production of 1941 Nash cars, since the tools and dies for the new Nash have been practically completed. It is said the new Nash may sell as low as the Studebaker Champion or about $100 less than the present lowest-priced Nash.

By mid-August, Nash is expected to have employed 1,000 additional men, raising the present Nash total to 4,400 plant workers.

It is even being rumored that the new car may have an all-plastic body, although that report is the least authentic of the lot.

Ready for War Task

Automotive Facts, official publication of the industry, scoffed at the idea that the automotive plants will have to curtail normal activities in order to satisfy the Nation's needs for armaments. The industry, said the publication, should be able to absorb billions of dollars worth of new output without interferring with the supply of useful peacetime materials.

Nevertheless, the publication stated, the country may be surprised at the rapidity with which the motor industry can adjust itself completely to wartime demands, since it is accustomed to rapid change-overs, forced upon it by the ruthless demands of competition. The industry, it is said, is uniquely available for new and difficult production jobs.

Hence, reports to the effect that war demands may prevent changes in the automobiles of the next year or so are considered by the publication as unfounded.

Tire Seals Itself

A military tire tube that seals itself against bullet punctures is announced by the United States Rubber Company. After being shot 29 times by an army rifle, the tube is said to have lost only a fraction of its 60-pound air pressure.

Compulsory Military Training Urged by Conant 'for Liberty'

Continued from Page 1

proposal, Dr. Conant indorsed a bill formulated by the Military Training Camps Association of the United States, by which all able-bodied males from 18 to 21 and from 45 to 65 would be required to register for training and service in a "local home defense" corps, and by which all such men between 21 and 45 would be required to register for "service without restriction."

Dr. Conant asked that Congress remain in session to consider and pass such a bill, which, he said, would supplement and make feasible President Roosevelt's program for national defense.

"I believe such a law is the only fair way to develop a potential fighting force of the magnitude required," he stated. "I believe it is the only practical method for an industrialized free society to pursue."

For President Roosevelt's Charlottesville address last Monday, Dr. Conant had high praise. He indorsed the President's promise of aid to the Allies, and declared that there was "virtual unanimity of opinion" on the value of a defense program "full speed ahead."

But the defense of freedom must also be undertaken on other fronts, he indicated. Although willing to say a word on behalf of the sincerity and independence of thought of "those of the younger generation who . . . are suffering from overexposure to one particular ideal—a noble one but not always sufficient—the ideal of peace," he nevertheless asked that other ideals be inculcated in its place.

Peace Policy Insufficient

"One moral issue, peace," he stated, has "overridden all other considerations. Peace is a noble ideal, but the history of the last few weeks has given us no confidence in a national policy based on peace alone."

Young people must be taught that "a way of life is worth fighting for," he indicated. "We must evolve a program for the individual that will make our great tradition a reality to each coming generation.

"If we as a nation will meet the challenge of the ruthless dictators, we must have the will to live. And this will to live, this determination to survive, springs only from a united people. Only if we weld together the discordant elements in our population by definite action, only if we inspire our youth with an understanding of the American tradition, only thus can we safeguard the true spirit of liberty."

Responsibility for the "general disillusionment" expressed by young people, not only with regard to war, but in connection with many "fundamental loyalties," Dr. Conant said, must lie with the writers and historians of his generation.

Quoting with approbation from President Wriston of Brown University, he criticized specifically the recent "era of hero-smashing" which has shifted emphasis "from the triumphs in American life to its shortcomings and its failures . . . until fear rather than courage is the emotion which we inspire."

With reference to the recent events in Europe, Dr. Conant said, "We all realize the blackness of the shadow cast by the successes of the German arms and the joining with these arms of the powerful support of Italian Fascism. But if the last few days have brought no encouraging news from abroad, there have been heartening signs at home.

"Public opinion in the United States has shifted rapidly. We as a people have awakened to the imminence of the threat. There may still be dispute as to the course of immediate action, but there is hardly a citizen who does not realize that human liberty on this continent is now in danger.

"To this audience, composed largely of Jewish war veterans, the cause of liberty is, indeed, a sacred one. You are of a faith which understands the meaning of the phrase, freedom under the laws.

"You know both the cost of liberty and the price in human suffering paid when liberty is lacking. As members of a religious group which has suffered a cruel persecution in modern Germany, you know better than most what the word totalitarian means.

"You are aware of its disastrous implications—death to government by law, death to freedom, death to religious tolerance, destruction of the right of the individual to speak his mind. Moreover, as war veterans you have demonstrated your willingness to risk your lives in battle. . . . You realize how ignorant are those who say nothing could be worse than war. You are prepared to indorse all measures to safeguard this Nation as a free republic."

Truth Is Urged By Saltonstall At Holy Cross

WORCESTER, Mass., June 12 (AP)—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, speaking at the annual commencement exercises at Holy Cross College, appealed today for renewed faith in the "simple truth" that the future of civilization depends upon integrity in individual relations.

"In the last generation . . . we have watched the moral and spiritual life of the whole world deteriorate to a marked degree," the Chief Executive told the 270 graduates in a prepared address. "How many of us can remember when the contract, verbal or written, was considered an instrument not to be violated? . . .

"How often have we read in the paper, with a shrug of our shoulders, of gangsters who achieved the rating of public enemies, of glamour boys and girls to whom three, four or six marriages mean little, and of politicians who speak irresponsibly, falsely and in disregard of all integrity? How can individuals live in peace or even in tolerance of each other without the foundation of straight talking, square shooting and clean living, one with another?

"If individuals are not expected to live up to their word with each other and deal squarely with their neighbors, how can we expect nations to live up to their agreements with other nations? And if there is not integrity of dealings between individuals, then there will never be integrity of dealings between nations and right will never be the master of might."

Teachers College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., June 12—School teachers as key builders of public sentiment were rallied to the domestic protection of democracy by Dr. Alexander Brin, a member of the Massachusetts Advisory Board of Education and editor of the Jewish Advocate of Boston, in addressing the graduating class of the State Teachers College here today.

Dr. Brin termed the schools and colleges the citadels of democracy.

"The chaos and destruction of the world scene must give new meaning to molders of public opinion, to offset the growing cult of brute force which is threatening everything that in the world's slow progress we have come to treasure and prize," he said.

"All our cherished achievements are now being trampled in the dust, law has become the might of the strongest, freedom and democracy are words to be mocked, education is merely the tool of the dictator and religion is derided. In such times there is no better guide than the school teacher."

The degree of Bachelor of Science in Education was conferred upon a class of 123.

Farm and Trades

Graduating exercises for 23 students were held this afternoon at the Farm and Trades School on Thompson's Island, in Boston Harbor.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, introduced by Edward Wigglesworth, Vice-President of the School, was principal speaker. The valedictory address, a survey of the fundamentals of mathematics, was made by Winthrop Davidson. Headmaster William M. Meacham presented the diplomas.

Rutland Workers Ordered Paid

RUTLAND, Vt., June 12 (AP)—the receiver of the Rutland Railroad was under court order today to repay to the road's 1,300 employees $533,825 in wages withheld during two years of litigation, even though repayment may mean abandonment of the line.

Federal Judge James P. Leamy ordered the repayment yesterday despite an assertion by E. W. Lawrence, Counsel for the road, that full reimbursement would mean discontinuance of the road, connecting Montreal, New York and Boston, since Receiver Luis G. Morphy had only $432,270 in working capital.

Films in Prospect for Boston

"Irene," with Anna Neagle and Ray Milland heading the cast, will remain at the Keith Memorial for a second week beginning Thursday. Otherwise changes seem to be in prospect at the regular first-run houses.

At the State and Orpheum the incoming bill includes "The Mortal Storm," deriving from the novel by Phyllis Bottome, and "Phantom Raiders," a Nick Carter yarn, with a cast that includes Walter Pidgeon, Florence Rice, Joseph Schildkraut, John Carroll, and Donald Meek. "The Mortal Storm" is an anti-Nazi story with a setting in Germany, dealing with the tragic events which befell a professor and his family. Frank Borzage directed and the cast includes Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young, Frank Morgan, Robert Stack, Bonita Granville, Irene Rich, William T. Orr, and Maria Ouspenskaya.

* * *

At Metropolitan

Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., head the cast of "Safari" coming Thursday to the Metropolitan. The story has to do with triangular romantic complications against the background of a hunting expedition in Africa. E. H. Griffith directed, and among the players are Tullio Carminati, Muriel Angelus, and Lynne Overman.

"Those Were the Days," the second feature on the incoming bill, is a film version of George Fitch's stories of undergraduate days at Siwash. William Holden, Bonita Granville, Ezra Stone, Vaughan Glazer, Judith Barrett, William Frawley, Lucien Littlefield, are among the players.

* * *

At Paramount and Fenway

The double bill arriving Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway is "Torrid Zone," with James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, and Ann Sheridan heading the cast; and "Fugitive From Justice," with Roger Pryor, Lucile Fairbanks, and Eddie Foy, Jr. The films have been seen previously at the Metropolitan.

* * *

At Fine Arts

A French farce, "Mademoiselle Ma Mere," starring Danielle Darrieux, is scheduled for the Fine Arts starting today. The film is based on a play by Louis Verneuil. It tells about the complicated romantic affairs of the heroine. The widower whom she marries and divorces, and his son. Henri Decoin directed, and the cast includes Marcel Simon, Alerme, Pierre Brasseur, Robert Arnoux, Pascali, and Larquey.

The rest of the program includes "Information Please" with Gene Tunney as guest, Walt Disney's "Officer Duck," and newsreels.

* * *

At Trans-Lux

"The Mystic Circle Murder," which is scheduled for the Trans-Lux beginning Friday, seems to deal with fortune-telling racketeers. Betty Compson is starred and Mme. Harry Houdini is featured. The story is about a young newspaperman trying to save his millionaire fiancee from "The Great LaGagge."

The second film on the bill will be a revival of "Lives of a Bengal Lancer" with Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone, Richard Cromwell, and Kathleen Burke.

* * *

At RKO Boston

Beginning Thursday at the RKO Boston, the double bill will be "Madmen of Europe," a war film with Edmund Gwenn and Mary Maguire in the cast; and "Love Honor and Oh Baby," with Wallace Ford, Mona Barrie, and Donald Wood. "Madmen of Europe" seems to have a story about espionage in London, and something about aerial invasion.

* * *

At the Telepix

The program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday will include, in addition to war films, a Pete Smith picture on the vanquishing of "The Domineering Male," "America's Jitterbug No. 1, Betty Hutton goes Classical," a biographical film on Thomas Edison, a description of counterfeiting methods and detection, a line-up of strange members of the animal world, and a newsreel digest.

* * *

At the South Station

Beginning Friday at the South Station, the program of short subjects will include a digest of war films; "Counterfeit Money" in the Crime-Does-Not Pay series; "Servant of Mankind," the story of Thomas Edison; "U. S. Air Army"; Popeye Cartoon, Pete Smith's "The Domineering Male," Andy Clyde Comedy, and a Betty Hutton Musical.

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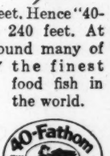
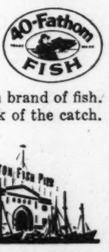


2. "40-Fathom" is a trademark. It is the best known brand of fish. It means the pick of the catch.



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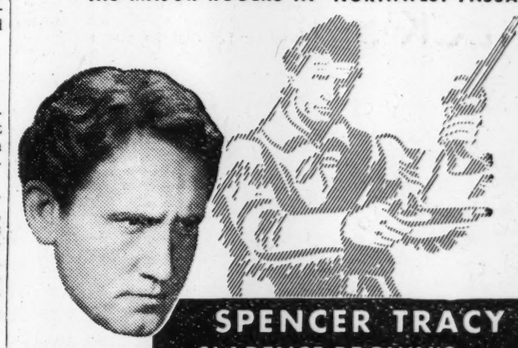

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The MEDITERRANEAN

Home Stand of Cronin Team Closes Today—20th Tournament for Veteran Golfers

Revived Red Sox Offense Ready for Western Tour

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Their steamrolling offense restored to normal once again, the league-leading Red Sox were ready and confident today as they faced the second western invasion of this wet spring. A night engagement at Comiskey Park with the White Sox on Friday is the first of 12 successive road contests and keeps the local American Leaguers away from the Hub until June 28. Manager Joe Cronin breaks his jump to the Windy City by playing an exhibition game with the Chicago Cubs tomorrow at Cooperstown, the birthplace of the National pastime.

Cronin's new batting order, which came simultaneously with the return to action of Bobby Doerr and Lou Finney, the injured regulars, and after two straight setbacks from the Detroit Tigers, was indeed timely. By a victory in the series opener yesterday, the Cleveland Indians could have returned the compliment. It was the Red Sox who knocked them out of first place on May 6.

From his new berth at the top of the batting order, Bobby Doerr produced a double and single. At No. 3 was Lou Finney, the major league offensive leader, who made two doubles and a pair of singles to rocket his average to .381. Ted Williams, coming up to the plate behind Jimmy Foxx, hit his fifth homer and a triple and drove in four big runs. His four-bagger landed well into the rebuilt grandstand in deep right field. Cronin looked like the great hitter he normally is by smashing a homer and single. The attack was so terrific that Bobby Feller, the best pitcher in baseball, lasted only five innings. When Boston's sluggers are on to their game, no hurler in the country can stop them.

Manager Joe's awakening in the batter's box figures to be a big help in the West during the next two weeks. Seven days ago he was hitting a slim .209 and playing a bad game at shortstop. The infield is not as smooth as a billiard table, but the average fan does not see that part of the picture from the grandstand and bleachers. He sees only errors and strikeouts, and the Sox skipper seemed to be losing some of his popularity.

Cronin Rallies

However, with six hits in 15 tries for a .400 pace in the most recent four Sox games, Cronin has looked more like himself. His homer off Feller yesterday was a whistling liner which must have been his most solidly hit ball of the spring. It cleared everything in left field.

Now that Cronin has been led to believe that Jack Wilson can take a turn on the mound, his pitching situation is somewhat brighter. In beating the Indians yesterday, the Portland veteran registered his second win without defeat and his initial route performance. It was his first start since the morning of April 19, when inability to locate the plate forced him to leave the contest in the sixth inning. Jack made 10 relief appearances and was credited with the May 10 triumph over the Yankees in 10 innings. From now on, or until further notice, he will get starting assignments.

Regardless of what takes place between now and Friday, the Red Sox will open their Chicago series in first place. But they cannot take the White Sox lightly, and nobody knows this any better than Cronin. Jimmy Dykes has won two of his last three dates at Fenway and early today was only two games behind the fourth-place Yankees. The locals are certain to face Ted Lyons in one of the contests at Comiskey Park and Ted shut them out at Fenway last Sunday. Lefty Grove will probably open the series there.

* * *

Briefs . . . A crowd of 10,000 turned out to watch the contenders yesterday . . . Many of them came to see Bob Feller's speed, but went home talking about Wilson . . . A seventh-inning Cleveland threat was ended in a peculiar manner . . . Roy Weatherly, who had doubled, was on second base when Hal Trosky pulled a single between Foxx and Doerr . . . In racing for home, Weatherly neglected to touch third base . . . Jim Tabor shouted for the ball, stepped on the bag, and Umpire Bill Summers thumbed Weatherly out . . . The Indians must have seen Roy run inside the bag, because there was no protest . . . Earlier in the season the Sox worked a similar play on the Yankees when Joe Gordon failed to touch first base.

* * *

Despite Finney's high batting average, he is no better than second on the Red Sox . . . Little Tommy Carey has a .429 mark . . . The Tigers have beaten the Yankees five times in six starts this spring . . . The Browns, of all people, are sporting a five-game winning streak . . . Frank Patrick, business manager of the Montreal (hockey) Canadiens, sat in the Fenway press box yestrday . . . The touring Bees headed for home soon after last night's game in St. Louis was rained out . . . They open a four-game series with the Cubs at the Hive on Friday.

Eighty-Two Sets Of Awards Given N. Y. U. Athletes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Eighty-two sets of major letters, minor letters and freshman major numerals have been awarded to the members of the varsity baseball, track, tennis and wrestling teams and to the freshman baseball and track squads at New York University it has been announced by Graduate Manager Albert B. Nixon. The list includes 37 major letters, 18 minor awards, and 27 sets of major freshman numerals.

Prominent among the recipients of varsity letter awards were the following seniors: Edward H. Boell, baseball pitcher for three years and football star. Boell tallied 17 victories, tied 1 and lost 7 games in his three years of varsity mound service. Capt. James B. Herbert of the varsity track team. Capt. Alter Milberg of the tennis team, and Capt. Alex Campanis of the baseball squad. Campanis who also was a regular back for three seasons on the Violet football team has signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers and will play with their team at Elmira, N. Y.

Warren Abele, freshman pole vaulter, earned the distinction of winning a major track letter for his performance this spring. At the Metropolitan Intercollegiate freshman championships Abele tied with Warren Broemel of Columbia University at 12 feet 9 inches to win the championship and break the existing record of 11 feet. Herbert and Leslie MacMitchell are other track stars of recent seasons who won major awards for unusual record-making performances as freshmen.

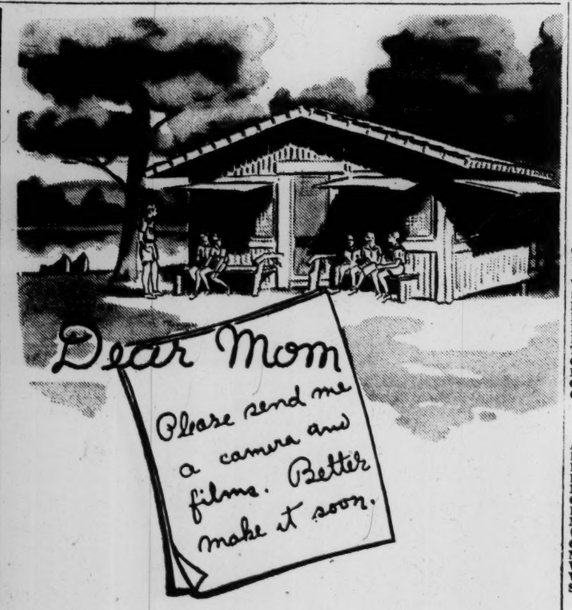
The list of major awards follows:

Baseball

Capt Alexander Campanis, Edward H. Boell, Melvin Metz, Joseph La Manna, John Fottrell, Edward Vecchio, Fred Schoen, Michael Manganiello, George Leavy (Captain-elect), Harold S. Auer, Reuben Kaplan, Lester Reiss, Silvio Suriano, William Massoff, Manager Nathaniel Eisenberg, and Freshman Manager Leo H. Silverstein.

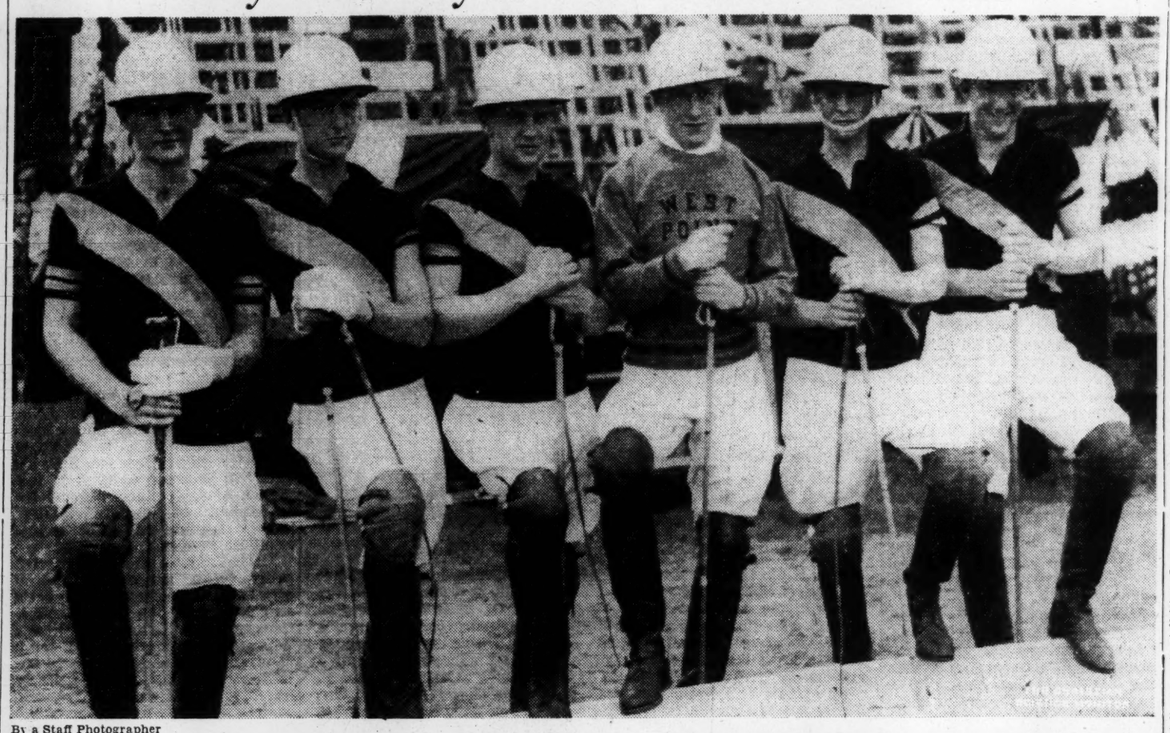
Track

Capt. James B. Herbert, Leslie MacMitchell, Jared Fangboner, Abe Rosenstock, Melvin Sluksy, Daniel Taylor, Joseph Gares, Daniel Carney, David Lawyer, Ben Maucieri, William Hulse, Fabian Francis, Harold Bogrow, Stanford Braun, James J. McPoland, Whitney Lewendon, S. David Urbach Martin Witte, Eugene Haas, Joseph Gigante and Manager Martin Schneider, Jr



That's right, Mom. Send him off to camp well equipped with camp requisites and all you'll have to do from then on is to answer letters. Many of the stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are expert in choosing camp clothes and equipment for boys and girls.

Army Polo Players Who Reached Semifinals



By a Staff Photographer

West Point was scheduled to play Princeton this afternoon at Forbes Field, Norwood, in a semifinal match. The Cadets defeated Harvard last Saturday and Princeton eliminated Arizona, and the winner of this match will meet Yale or Penn Military College in the final of the national intercollegiate polo championship Saturday. Left to right: George Brown, Capt. Ross Milton, Bob Strong, Bert Andurs, Ted de Saussure, and Jim Walker.

Defending Yale Polo Four Faces Penn M. C. Tomorrow

Alan Corey, little giant of college polo, will lead a powerful Eli quartet against Pennsylvania Military College tomorrow at Forbes Field, Norwood, in an attempt to gain the final of the national Intercollegiate Polo championship matches now in progress here.

The Yale team, which under Corey's leadership won the Intercollegiate classic at Bedminster, New Jersey last year, is favored to capture another leg on the Gerry trophy this season. Yale drew a bye in the first round of the series last Saturday, in which Army defeated Harvard and Princeton defeated Arizona.

Play-off Tie

Princeton and Army play-off their tie for the finals today, and the winner will meet the winner of the Yale-PMC match on Saturday to decide the championship.

If Yale succeeds in malleting its way through the finals, it would gain a second leg on the Gerry trophy, annual trophy which has been in contest since 1936.

Corey, who is a short but a powerful mallet man, is rated with a five-goal handicap by the United States Polo Association, and is probably one of the finest college players in the country.

Superbly mounted on a pony string comparable to any in the country, he has played polo with the Eli team for four years, and last summer took a leading part as a member of the winning team in the annual 12-goal team competition at Meadowbrook, on Long Island.

Corey Paces Team

Last year Corey paced the Yale team to victory over Harvard in the finals of the Intercollegiate play. He proved his ability has not waned this season by running up a high-goal score over the Crimson team earlier this season.

The Yale team is ably supported by George H. Mead, Jr., rated at four goals, Bill Chisholm, and Bud Goodyear each rated at two goals. Chisholm played with Tommy Hitchcock, America's No. 1 polo player, on the winning 20-goal team at Meadowbrook last year. The other two players were on the winning 12-goal team.

P. M. C.'s line-up will include Al Wagnon, Capt. Jim Spurrier, Emery Hickman, and Buddy Maloney.

* * *

Harvard defeated the University of Arizona 6 to 4 in a consolation match at the Dedham Polo and Country Club yesterday. Harvard will play the loser of the Yale-P. M. C. match in a consolation match preceding the championship final Saturday.

Gordon Walker

Softball Stars To Be Detained By Graduations

High school graduations appear to be cutting deeply into the ranks of the Boston Olympets and their Garden rivals of Thursday evening, the Connecticut Yankee Girls.

Babe Gibbons, New Haven manager, forwards the information that his team will arrive in sections on Thursday for the game. Graduation exercises will retain four of his team, but the girls will come immediately to Boston in formal dress and cap and gown, and with the prized diplomas under their arms. They may arrive in time to play.

The Pets will also be without the starting services of several of their own stars, including Rose Boyle, Virginia Dagg, Ellie Haydock, and Frieda Frantzen. The girls assured their coach, Jack Harris, that they would be on time to play some part of the game, however.

Mary Pratt of Wollaston, back in Boston for her graduation from Boston University, appeared at the Garden yesterday, and said she would be available for the Thursday tussle. Miss Pratt pitched the Pets to 10 successive victories last season. She has been working at the Sargeant School Camp for the past two weeks, and has not had an opportunity to do much pitching. Coach Harris will no doubt use her in the outfield, with both Mary Donnelly and Helen Johnston ready for mound duty.

Interest in the preliminary game between the Everett Angels and the Totem Pole lassies goes on apace. A natural rivalry seems to have sprung up, and it is expected that the Angels will come into the Garden with a large following of their own.

Comeback of Rowe and Deans Provides Guess for Critics

CHICAGO, (AP)—A lot can happen in six years, and usually does, especially if you're a baseball player.

It was just six years ago that a 22-year-old fireballer, Schoolboy Rowe, was pitching the Detroit Tigers to their first American League pennant in 25 years. That was 1934—also the year a pair of Arkansas farm boys, 23-year-old Diz Dean and his brother, Paul, were putting the St. Louis Cards in the World Series.

This spectacular trio won a total of 73 games and lost only 26 that year. Three years later, blighted by sore arms, this same threesome could show only 14 victories as against 10 losses.

On Comeback Trail

Now all three are on the long, hard road known as the comeback trail. All three, as well as dozens of other ball players, will tell you few attain success once they have hit the skids.

But Rowe and Paul Dean have shown signs this season of making the grade all over again. What's in store for Diz, no one knows, especially since he dropped into the minors only last week to give his arm a thorough test as a side-arm pitcher.

Paul Dean, now 27, gave the first hopeful sign that he isn't through when he pitched a 3-to-1 victory, allowing the Chicago Cubs only four hits in his first start of the season with the New York Giants. Manager Bill Terry picked him up for the draft price last fall from Columbus of the American Association. It was Paul's first big league victory in two years. He had only a fraction of his old speed, but possessed control and a fine change of pace.

Failed in Minors

After failing to win a game in 1937 for the Cards, Dean spent part of 1938 in the Texas League and part of the 1939 season in Columbus, but in neither league did he even remotely approach the form he showed as a Cardinal star.

Rowe, also the victim of a mysterious ailment, won 19 games in 1936 for Detroit, but could win only one in 1937. After a bad start in 1938 he went to Beaumont of the Texas League where he won 16 games and lost nine. Returning last season, he won 10 for the Tigers and dropped 12. Now he looks something like his old self, having four victories and no losses so far this season.

If Paul Dean and Rowe can move into the front line again as starting and winning pitchers, it might have a profound effect on the pennant races. If dependable once again, Dean could team with Carl Hubbell, Harry Gumbert and Cliff Melton to give the Giants a strong mound corps.

Likewise, the Detroit Tigers would be as tough as ever if Rowe could be counted on to come through along with Tom Bridges, Buck Newsom, Hal Newhouser and John Gorsica.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Moore, New York, .345; Walker, Brooklyn, .353.
Runs—Frey and F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 36.
Runs Batted In—Danning, New York, 41; Fletcher, Pittsburgh, and Mize, St. Louis, 36.
Hits—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 61; Herman, Chicago, and Whitehead, New York, 58.
Doubles—Moore, New York, 15; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, and Medwick, St. Louis, 12.
Triples—Ross, Boston, 8; Camilli, Brooklyn, 5.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 17; Danning, New York, 8.
Stolen Bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 9; Werber, Cincinnati, 5.
Pitching—Melton, New York, and Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn 6-1.

American League

Batting—Finney, Boston, .381; Radcliff, St. Louis, .367.
Runs—Case, Washington, 43; Moses, Philadelphia, 40.
Runs Batted In—Foxx, Boston, 48; Walker, Washington, 41.
Hits—Wright, Chicago, 69; Walker, Washington, 67.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 16; Mack and Bourdreau, Cleveland, 14.
Triples—Moses, Philadelphia, 8; Four tied with 6.
Home Runs—Trosky, Cleveland, and Foxx, Boston, 14.
Stolen Bases — Case, Washington, 13; Walker, Washington, 9.
Pitching—Milnar, Cleveland, 8-1; Newsom, Detroit, 6-1.

Detroit Rookie

WORCESTER, Mass., June 12 (AP)—Richard Blasser of Dorchester, veteran Holy Cross infielder, agreed to sign with the Detroit Tigers immediately after the Crusaders 8-2 victory over Boston College in their final game here yesterday.

Blasser, who was graduated today, was due to leave immediately to join the Tigers at Detroit. It is expected he will be sent to one of the Bengals' minor league farm clubs.

An outstanding college third baseman, Blasser has a three-year batting average of .311. He hit .412 last season, when he drove in 34 runs in 16 games, but slumped to .260 this spring.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Bill Lohrman and Paul Dean, Giants—Former shut out Cubs on five hits in first game and latter held Chicago to four in nightcap.

Tom Bridges, Tigers—Subdued Yankees on five scattered hits.

Ted Williams and Jack Wilson, Red Sox—Former batted in four runs with homer and triple and latter held Indians to seven hits.

Vernon Kennedy, Browns — Kept nine hits well spaced and allowed only one pass in beating Senators.

Julius Solters, White Sox—His two-run pinch homer in ninth inning beat Athletics 5-4.

Richardson Retires

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12 (AP)—Leo T. Miller, President of the Indianapolis American Association baseball club, announces the voluntary retirement of Nolen Richardson, veteran Indian shortstop.

Miller said Richardson would end 15 years of professional baseball Sunday to accept a full-time position in an Atlanta, Ga., department store.

Richardson has been with the local team since May 8, 1939, when he was purchased from Cincinnati.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

Carey	5	14	6	.429
Finney	37	168	64	.381
Cramer	42	188	65	.346
Williams	42	164	56	.341
Spence	1	3	1	.333
Peacock	22	46	15	.326
Foxx	42	156	50	.321
Di Maggio	13	28	8	.286
Doerr	39	162	44	.272
Tabor	39	146	37	.253
Cronin	42	149	34	.228
Desautels	33	106	21	.198
Owen	5	16	3	.188
Glenn	3	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Andrews	6	11	4	.364
Rowell	27	75	26	.347
Ross	40	154	50	.325
Lopez	36	119	36	.303
Miller	40	146	41	.281
Cuccinello	34	126	34	.270
Hassett	40	147	39	.265
Moore	17	61	15	.246
Warstler	22	50	12	.240
Cooney	24	64	15	.234
Masi	13	26	6	.231
West	39	152	35	.230
Wietelmann	6	5	1	.200
Sisti	25	78	14	.179

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Heving	7	3	0	1.000
Wilson	12	2	0	1.000
Galehouse	8	3	1	.750
Harris	8	3	1	.750
Grove	8	3	1	.750
Hash	14	4	3	.571
Dickman	10	4	3	.571
Bagby	10	3	3	.500
Butland	3	1	2	.333
Wagner	4	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	7	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P. C.
Errickson	10	3	0	1.000
Sullivan	12	3	5	.375
Posedel	11	3	6	.333
Piechota	6	1	2	.333
Strincevich	11	1	4	.200
Barnicle	10	0	4	.000
Coffman	10	0	2	.000
Javery	3	0	2	.000
Callahan	5	0	3	.000
Fette	5	0	3	.000

Tiger Polo Strategy

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Sid Combs (left) and Coach-Capt. Homer W. Kiefer. The Tigers are competing in the national intercollegiate polo championships at Norwood.

New England Seniors Hold Annual Party at Woodland

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Out at Woodland Golf Club yesterday, a group of "youngsters" staged what is commonly known as the annual golf tournament of the New England Senior Golfers' Association, but which to the casual observer seems more like an annual reunion of old friends.

For 20 years now, members of the association have been meeting at the Auburndale clubhouse, ostensibly to find out the best golfer within their ranks. But if the entire group were polled as to the reasons they were there, it would be found that the majority were more interested in a friendly game of golf, a hearty dinner, and an evening of entertainment.

Every year since the first tournament was held on June 8, 1921, these members, who range in age from 55 years up, have returned for the competition. A few take the competition seriously, but for the most part the prizes are incidental to the friendship involved.

Attention was called at the dinner last night to the fact that this year's tournament is the twentieth in the association's history, and that each year since 1921 has seen progress. That first year, according to Treasurer George J. Martin (who has held his post since the association was formed), saw 59 entries pay a $2 green fee, bringing receipts to $118. "As our expenditures were $124.50," Martin smiled, "that left $6.50 as a deficit to be split between the President and the Treasurer."

Began at Woodland

It is fitting that Woodland should stage the tournament each year, for it was there that the association first took form. A group of Woodland members — Martin, Albert H. Beal of Brookline, Harry B. Richmond of Boston, and Julius Mathews of Boston—thought that the senior golfers in this section should be given the opportunity to compete in a tournament. Woodland officials approved, and the first tourney was held June 8.

On that occasion, it was decided to form a Massachusetts Seniors' Association, and at the meeting held later it was decided to extend the membership to include the other New England States. The first tournament in 1921, therefore, was one of Massachusetts golfers only, while the association's first tourney came the following year.

Still Active

Those first four organizers are still active today. Beal, Mathews, and Dr. Kendall all play in the Gold Star Class, for those over 80 years of age, while Martin plays in Class AA, for those between 75 and 79.

Perhaps the best idea of this friendly organization can best be summed up in two slogans, first that of the United States Seniors' Association which reads, "Once a senior, always a senior; sometimes venerable, but never aged"; and second that of the New England Association, which declares, "See how the game its veterans rewards."

* * *

As the field entered the final day of competition today, Larry Dowling of Manchester, N. H., a new member, sported a four-stroke lead over the field by virtue of his record-breaking 72 on the first 18 yesterday. This lowered the mark of 73 set by Parker W. Whittemore in winning the 1937 championship. Only four other players broke 80 yesterday, including John H. Nichols of Weston 76, Howard B. Lovell of Brae Burn 78, and Edwin C. Johnson of Brae Burn and A. M. Bond of Winchester 79 each.

* * *

Speakers following the dinner last night included Harold W. Pierce of The Country Club, President of the U. S. G. A., and C. Campbell Patterson, Jr., of The Country Club, President of the M. G. A. Pierce maintained the action of the committee which disqualified Ed Oliver in the national open was entirely correct in an off-the-record talk in which he fully and freely explained the situation. He did say for publication, however, that he saw no reason why any professional should be allowed to put his own interpretation on any rule of golf.

* * *

Just for the record, here is Stroke Rule No. 2, which applied in the Oliver case. "Competitors shall start in the order and at the times arranged by the committee. They shall not discontinue play nor delay to start on account of bad weather or for any reason whatever, except such as the committee may consider satisfactory." Penalty—disqualification. According to observers at Cleveland, it appeared a storm was brewing for the afternoon round, and the rule can be interpreted to read that no player shall start ahead of time because of bad weather coming later.

* * *

It has been asked why Oliver could not have picked up his ball after driving and start over again when his time came. (He played only his drive before his time, waiting to find out what action was to be taken. But that drive, if it did not count in the tournament, can only be called a practice shot, and here is what Stroke Rule No. 4 says about that: "On the day . . . of the competition, no competitor shall practice before starting by playing on or on to any of the putting greens . . ." Penalty—disqualification. Enough said.

* * *

Officers of last year were re-elected in a group as follows: William F. Garcelon of Boston, President; A. B. Jenks of Manchester, N. H., First Vice-President; J. B. Hollis of Chestnut Hill, Second Vice-President; George J. Martin of West Newton, Treasurer, and Everett S. Litchfield, Secretary.

* * *

Charles E. Mason of The Country Club, last year's champion, was not on hand to defend his title, having gone to Rye, N. Y., for the national seniors' tournament.

Little Displayed Ability Needed for High Pressure

CHICAGO (AP)—From golf's proving ground of courage—the National Open Championship—has come a performance chart which leaves no question of Lawson Little's reaction to pressure and casts some doubt on the major title qualifications of perhaps the game's sweetest swinger, Samuel Jackson Snead.

For the burly, broadshouldered Little, who some said only a short while back never would have what it takes against big-time professional opposition, won the forty-fourth open championship Sunday to climax a remarkable four-day test of gameness under fire.

Snead Faltered

And those same four days saw many players and veteran observers leave Cleveland's Canterbury course convinced that Snead, whom Bobby Jones himself once called the prettiest form player in the sport, will win more than his share of money tournaments yet forever fall short of an open or Professional Golfers Association crown.

Little's demonstration in Sunday's play-off was all the more amazing in that it came in the face of a huge gallery tremendously sympathetic to his opponent, Gene Sarazen. Roars of applause met Sarazen's shots; polite handclapping followed Little's fine efforts. Sarazen played the kind of golf that would make most opponents crack-up completely. Little matched Gene's game stroke for stroke—and kept asking for more.

Snead was confident to the point of cockiness after his great first round 67, five under par. He lost some of it after a 74 Friday and a 73 Saturday morning. Then he blew to an astonishing 81, nine over par, going completely to pieces in a manner reminiscent of his blowup in the 1939 open. It appeared not so much lack of courage but rather a physical inability to prevent tightening up in the pinch.

Greatest Shot

Perhaps the greatest shot of the tournament was Little's explosion of an almost totally buried ball from a trap at the 13th hole with its background of thick woods and line of out-of-bound stakes. Little had been going badly on the home nine of his third round and as he put his second into the trap it appeared he was on his way out of the title picture. Standing with one foot deep in the trap and the other high on the bunker's edge, he slashed through turf and sand to loft the ball high into the air and drop it six feet from the cup. Then he coolly sank the putt for a birdie four.

"That was nerve," said big Vic Ghezzi, one of Lawson's partners, as he trudged toward No. 14 tee. "Any other shot than the one he came up with would have blasted him right out of the championship and his ball right out of Cuyahoga County."

Boston Box Score

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Doerr 2b	4	1	2	3	2	3	0
Cramer cf	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Finney rf	3	1	1	2	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	3	1	0	0	6	0	0
Williams lf	4	2	2	7	2	0	0
Cronin ss	3	2	2	3	2	2	0
Tabor 3b	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Desautels c	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Wilson p	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	34	9	11	22	27	8	0
CLEVELAND							
Boudreau ss	4	1	0	0	1	3	0
Weatherly cf	3	0	1	2	4	0	1
Keltner 3b	4	0	0	0	2	2	0
Trosky 1b	3	0	1	1	7	0	0
Bell rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Chapman lf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Mack 2b	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hemsley c	4	1	3	7	7	0	0
Feller p	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Hale	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dobson p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
†Campbell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naymick p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	2	7	12	24	6	1

*Batted for Feller in sixth inning.
†Batted for Dobson in eighth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	1	3	0	1	0	4	0	—	9
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2

Runs batted in, Bell, Doerr, Williams 4, Cronin 2, Hemsley, Finney. Two-base hits, Doerr, Hemsley, Finney 2, Weatherly. Three-base hit, Williams. Home runs, Cronin, Hemsley Williams. Hits off Feller, 7 in 5 innings; off Dobson, 2 in 2 innings; off Naymick, 2 in 1 inning. Left on base, Cleveland 10, Boston 7. Sacrifice, Cramer. Base on balls, by Wilson 6, by Feller 3, by Dobson 1. Struck out, by Wilson 8, by Feller 5, by Naymick. Double play, Cronin, Doerr and Foxx. Wild pitch, Dobson. Hit by pitched ball, by Wilson (Keltner). Losing pitcher, Feller. Time, 2h. 20m. Umpires, Basil, Geisel Grieve and Summers. Attendance, 10,000.

Games Today

American League

Detroit at New York
Cleveland at Boston
Chicago at Philadelphia
St. Louis at Washington

National League

New York at Chicago
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh
Philadelphia at Cincinnati

Four-Way Struggle for American League Honors—Oregon State Rides on Top

Detroit Tigers Keeping Up With Leaders for Pennant

By the Associated Press

The Detroit Tigers are in the American League's flag fight up to their necks today and show every sign of staying there.

So it's time for everybody to admit that the struggle in the junior circuit is a four-way affair just as the equally close battle in the National League is at least a three-way race.

The Tigers squeezed into second place in their league yesterday by defeating the New York Yankees 6-1, while the Boston Red Sox disposed of the threatening Cleveland Indians 9-2.

Never Below Third

The Tigers have been a strong club right along, never worse than third in the American League since the first week of the season. Yet they never have won more than four games in a row or been regarded as serious pennant contenders by other than their followers.

There were good reasons. At the start of the season Charley Gehringer was handicapped and the whole infield was shaky. Nobody knew how the experiment of Hank Greenberg in the outfield would turn out. The pitching wasn't very promising and above everything else the Yankees, Red Sox and Indians all were considered better clubs.

Bridges Brilliant

Tommy Bridges never had his curve breaking any better than yesterday when he held the Yanks to five hits. He would have had a shutout except for an error by Rudy York. And his teammates gave him the help of 11 hits, including three home runs.

The Red Sox defeated the Indians handsomely. They made seven hits off Bob Feller in five innings and gave him his fourth defeat of the season. Jack Wilson kept seven hits by the Indians scattered and had the help of the big bats of Joe Cronin and Ted Williams, each of whom hit home runs with men on base.

Feller wasn't the only wonder pitcher to fall into a pit yesterday. Bucky Walters, who won nine games before he was beaten, was pounced upon by the Phillies 4-1 for his second straight setback. Walter Beck held the usually rugged Reds to seven hits, two less than the Phils collected. The defeat widened the distance between Cincinnati and the pace-making Dodgers, who were rained out.

One of the day's happiest occurrences was a four-hit pitching performance by Paul Dean in accounting for one half of the New York Giants' double triumph over the Chicago Cubs. While the Windy City still was talking about brother Dizzy's withdrawal from the major league scene, Paul came up with a heart-stirring show for his first National League victory in two years, 3-1.

Giants Gain

His successful start followed close upon a five-hit shutout Bill Lohrman pitched to beat the Cubs 4-0 in the first game. The twin wins lifted the Giants to a game and a half behind the Reds.

Vernon Kennedy, another veteran, landed rightside up as the St. Louis Browns again whipped the Washington Senators 5-2. Kennedy gave up nine hits, one more than Dutch Leonard, but permitted only one walk and was effective in the pinches.

The Chicago White Sox kept Washington from dropping to the cellar by edging out the Philadelphia Athletics 5-4 in a night game. Pinch hitter Julius Solters hit his first home run of the year with one on in the ninth to decide the ball game.

Helped Compile Oregon State Success

(1) Frank Mandic, basketball forward. (2) A. T. "Slats" Gill, basketball coach. (3) Capt. Arlan Schwab, second baseman on baseball team. (4) R. O. Coleman, baseball coach. (5) A. L. Stiner, head football coach. (6) Jim Kisselburgh, fullback on football team.

Record Number Expected For School Tennis

With close to 40 preliminary tournaments completed throughout the nation, the number of qualified entrants for the national interscholastic tennis championship tournament of 1940 appears to be the largest recorded since the initial tournament held almost 50 years ago. Consisting of both singles and doubles, open to schoolboys of the United States, this championship tournament will be played at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, Pa., the week beginning July 1.

Under the regulations, entry for the singles' championship is confined to players who have qualified through an interscholastic preliminary tournament and the same requirements prevail for entry in the doubles. Each qualifier is required to personally file an entry blank stating when and where he qualified for entry and certified to by a senior official of his school to the effect that the entrant has been a bona-fide schoolboy during all the current scholastic year.

Entries close on June 29, with the chairman of the Interscholastic Tournament Committee at the Merion Cricket Club. No entry fee is required for qualified players. The referee for the championship tournament will be Lt. Col. John McClintock and the assistant referee, Mr. Theodore S. Fetter.

A silver bowl, emblematic of the team championship, was placed in competition by the U. S. L. T. A. three years ago, points being awarded upon the following basis: 3 for the school whose representative shall win the singles; 3 for the school whose team shall win the doubles; 2 for the school whose representative is the runner-up in the doubles; and 1 for the school whose representative or team reaches the semifinal.

Under these conditions, Scarborough School, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y., is leading in the contest for permanent possession of the trophy with a total score to date of 10 points. Its nearest rival is Santa Monica (Calif.) High School with five points. The full list of point winners as is follows: Scarborough School 10; Santa Monica High School 5; Fortier High School 4; Montebello High School 4; Central High School, Tulsa 4; Miami Beach High School 3; Classen High School 3; Choate School 2, Corpus Christi High School 2; Maury High School 1; Miami High School 1; Milburn High School 1; Robstown High School 1; Penn Charter School 1

The national interscholastic champions and the runners-up in both singles and doubles at the conclusion of the 1939 tournament were as follows: Singles—Charles E. Olewine, Santa Monica High School, Santa Monica, Calif.; runner-up—Earl P. Bartlett, Jr., Fortier High School, New Orleans, La.; doubles—Bill McMurry and Carl Mitchell, Classen High School, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; runners-up—Robert Lovelace and Bernhard Wiel, Corpus Christi High School, Corpus Christi, Texas.

Douglas Fires 73 for Lead In Seniors' Golf

RYE, N. Y. June 12 (AP)—Findlay S. Douglas, 65, winner of the national amateur golf championship in 1898, shot a record-equaling 73 over the soggy Apawamis Club course yesterday to take the lead in the United States Seniors' Golf Association championship.

The course, softened by a couple of days of rain, presented a problem to most of the 107 other first-day starters. Nearest to Douglas were Fred Haggerson, 56 years old, of the Nassau Club on Long Island; H. Y. Barrow, 55, of Echo Lake, Westfield, N. J.; and Bill Hunt, 58, of Houston, Texas, with 2 79's.

Tied at 80 were John McCarron, 60, of Washington, D. C.; Charles Mason, 56, of Brookline, Mass.; and Archie Brown, 59, of Southampton, N. Y.

Beaver Athletic Teams Head Northern Division

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—With a major sport championship for every season, athletes of Oregon State College lay claim to top all-around honors for 1939-40 Northwest intercollegiate competition.

Although the University of Washington crew and some Northwest track stars have a few busy days ahead before their seasonal activity is completed, the official Northern Division competition of the Pacific Coast Conference is now finished and written in the record books.

No Northern Division championship is awarded in football, but the Oregon State gridders won the mythical Northwest title by defeating Washington, Washington State, Oregon, and Idaho, and finishing third in the Conference behind Southern California and U. C. L. A. It was the second year in succession that coach Alonzo (Lon) Stiner's team headed the northern contenders.

Baseball Victory

When winter arrived, Coach A. T. (Slats) Gill brought out his tall and rugged basketball experts, who ably subdued all northwest opposition to win the Northern Division title. To climax the year, the Beaver baseball nine, under coach Ralph Coleman, marched to the Division championship.

On the other sports fronts, the University of Washington Huskies held a virtual monopoly. Last winter, the Washington swimmers, fencers, and skiers won Division championships, and the ski team also won the Pacific Coast Conference championship. In the spring, golf and tennis victories went to the Huskies, and, of course, the eight-oared rowing championship.

Washington State kept its track and field championship.

Washington State kept its track and field championship another year. won northwest boxing honors, and tied with Washington for the Division wrestling title. Idaho was unofficial cross-country team champion, and Washington won volleyball honors, although no Conference meet was held.

Summer jobs and vacations are now at hand, but in three short months the friendly rivalry starts another merry-go-round.

* * *

While athletes rest, Conference officials take the spotlight in an important meeting this week at Sun Valley, Idaho. Faculty representatives, graduate managers, athletic directors, and coaches of the 10 Conference schools have some weighty problems to decide.

The universities of Idaho and Montana are the center of attraction, as the officials render final decision on reinstating these two schools as full-fledged playing members in the football schedule.

For the past few years, a round-robin schedule has been played by California, Stanford, U. S. C., U. C. L. A., Washington, Washington State, Oregon, and Oregon State. Each school played every other school, making a minimum of seven games. Idaho and Montana were left to salvage whatever games they could, usually just one or two with the Northern Division schools.

At last winter's Conference meeting, a committee was appointed to set up a four-year plan giving full status to Idaho and Montana, and this plan will be voted on at the present meeting. Under the proposal, each Conference member would meet each other member at least once in every two years of football play.

If approved, the new plan will go into effect in 1942.

Also slated for discussion and action is the progress of the new commissioner plan of athletic supervision adopted last December. Commissioner Edwin Atherton will report on how the new rulings have worked out, and may ask for more legislative action by the officials.

* * *

A belated tennis season opens June 17 here, when the Seattle city championships start at the Seattle tennis club.

With Henry Prusoff in the East, competition for the local title is wide open. Favorites are Byron Page and George Ravenscroft of the University of Washington tennis squad, Ken Clegg, former Husky netster, and young Jim Brink, all-city high school champion, who has been showing remarkable progress. **Bob Cahn**

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Milnar Slow Reaching Peak

For three years it has been common gossip in American League dugouts that Al Milnar, the big Cleveland southpaw, "telegraphs" his pitches. When the giant hurler brings his arm back in the act of delivery, he hesitates at the height of his motion and holds the ball—directly behind his head—in full view of the opposition, including the batter. A smart coach or player can tell what he is throwing—fast ball or curve—by the way he grips the pellet. Therefore, it has been contended all along that Al would never be a winner.

However, the same players who insist that Milnar is not a good pitcher, are now finding him a tough individual when they step into the batter's box. As this is written, towering Al has eight victories and only one setback and is a paramount factor in Cleveland's drive toward the American League pennant. When the returns are in, he may have accounted for more games in the win column than any other Indian hurler, with the possible exception of Bob Feller.

Slow Arriving

Milnar is not a youngster. He has been in and out of the Cleveland clubhouse since 1935, but happened to be one of those fellows who was slow reaching his peak. Along with his apparent weakness of tipping off the hitter, he has had trouble with control. But judging by his recent successes, the slow arrival was worth waiting for.

Milnar is a product of the Cleveland sandlots and cost the Tribe nothing in the beginning. He was pitching for the Milnar Sweets, a fast amateur team backed by his father, in 1929 at the age of 15 years. (The original family name was Mlinar, but Al made no attempt to correct baseball writers, who had it wrong on his first trip with the club.) When only 16, the southpaw fanned 24 men in a semi-pro nine-inning game.

Cleveland signed the boy and gave him his first professional experience at Zanesville in '33. His Middle Atlantic League record was 13 won and seven lost, and in a night exhibition against the Indian varsity he fanned 16 batters. The following year he was promoted to the New Orleans Southern Association outfit, appearing in 42 games for a record of 22 and 13. His first big chance with the varsity came in the spring of '35, when he was taken to training camp, but an injury prevented him from making the trip North. When he eventually returned to uniform, he was farmed back to New Orleans.

Although off to a late start, Milnar had another great season in the Southern Association. His 24 triumphs and five defeats in '35 brought his two-year total to a fine 46 and 18, an Association record. In '35 he also won 17 straight, another standard for the circuit. Larry Gilbert, the New Orleans manager, climbed out on the proverbial limb and called Al the greatest pitcher—southpaw or right-hander—to come out of the league in 20 years. Larry praised the rookie for his natural ability and poise on the mound. A committee of scribes upheld Gilbert's confidence by voting Al the most valuable player in the Association. He received 56 votes, to 50 for Earle Browne of Little Rock and 44 for Andy Reese of Memphis.

In 1936 the southpaw started with Minneapolis and finished with the Indians. The next season he worked 251 innings for Milwaukee. During '38 and '39 he remained with the varsity, but delayed his first big campaign until '40. With eight and one at this stage of the race, he should go over 20 supported by the stout attack of the Indians.

In order he has given Manager Oscar Vitt a five-hit 3-1 triumph over the White Sox, a sparkling 4-0 shutout of the Senators and a two-hit blanking of the Yanks. The World Champs, who earlier in the season had handed Al his only defeat, informed the country that Earl Combs would call every pitch. But Milnar crossed up the New Yorkers by showing them the fast ball and throwing the curve, which soon discouraged Mr. Combs and his confident athletes.

Helen Jacobs Again Victor In Love Sets

PHILADELPHIA, June 12 (AP)—For the second successive day, Helen Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., polished off her opponent in straight love sets yesterday in the Pennsylvania and Eastern States Tennis championship.

The nation's second-ranking woman tennis player defeated 16-year-old Janet Middleton of Norristown, Pa., to advance to the third round. Yesterday, Miss Jacobs eliminated Louise Moessner, of Allentown, Pa.

Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of Le Havre, France, ranked next to Miss Jacobs to win the tournament, also moved into the third round, 6—2, 6—0 over Mrs. John B. Prizer of Philadelphia.

Both Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Stamford, Conn., and Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, third and fourth favorites, respectively, advanced to the third round yesterday, along with defending champion Anne Page of Philadelphia without playing.

Miss Jacobs opponent today was Anne Parry of Philadelphia, who reached the third round today by defeating Anne Miller of Charleston, W. Va., 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

In other matches, Barbara Nields, of Rye, N. Y., eliminated Emily Rivinus of Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1; Argyll Riceof Hartford, Conn., moved ahead with a love victory over Sarah Lee Lippincott of Philadelphia.

Lead in Women's Eastern Assumed By Grace Amory

BALTIMORE, Md., June 12 (AP)—Grace Amory of Women's National Club, New York, set the pace for a field of 59 yesterday in the opening round of the Women's Eastern Golf Association's 54-hole medal championship tournament at the Baltimore Country Club's Five Farms course.

Miss Amory's 18-hole 80 gave her a two-stroke lead over Anne Krumbhaar of Sunnybrook, Philadelphia, who sprang a surprise by firing a neat 82.

Mrs. Walter R. Stokes, Manor Club, Washington, was third with an 86.

The defending champion, Mrs. Warren Beard of Boston, did not enter the tournament.

Miss Amory, the only one in the field to tour the first nine under 40, fired seven pars and four birdies.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results June 11

International League

Buffalo 10, Jersey City 5.
Rochester 10, Baltimore 5.
Toronto 3, Syracuse 2.
Newark at Montreal, wet grounds.

American Association

Kansas City 5, Columbus 1.
Toledo 3, Milwaukee 1.
St. Paul 6, Louisville 2.
Minneapolis 9, Indianapolis 7.

Pacific Coast League

Oakland 7, Portland 2.
Hollywood 5, Sacramento 4.
San Diego 2, Seattle 1.
Los Angeles 2, San Francisco 1.

Texas League

Beaumont 5, Houston 3.
Oklahoma City 4, Fort Worth 2.
Dallas 7, Tulsa 3.
Shreveport 4, San Antonio 3.

Southern Association

Nashville 7, Birmingham 2.
Little Rock 3, Chattanooga 2 (10 in'gs).
Knoxville at New Orleans, rain.
Atlanta at Memphis, wet grounds.

Eastern League

Wilkes-Barre 10, Albany 7 (10 innings).
Binghamton 12, Scranton 10.
Springfield 4, Williamsport 2.
Elmira at Hartford, rain.

College Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results June 11

Holy Cross 8, Boston College 3.
Yale-Illinois Wesleyan, rain.

Betty Jameson Paces Field In Trans-Mississippi Golf

ST. LOUIS, June 12 (AP)—National Champion Betty Jameson set the pace in the first round of the women's Trans-Mississippi golf tournament yesterday with a sparkling 8-and-7 victory over Mrs. Bryan Winter of Dallas.

The San Antonio girl, medalist with a record 73, toured the out nine in 37, had Mrs. Winter 7 down at the turn, took the 10th with a birdie 4 and ended the match on the 11th by halving it with a 5. Her 37 was one under par.

Rain Intermittent

Rain fell intermittently all day and in early afternoon a windstorm struck the Glen Echo course, but the elements didn't handicap the favorites.

Chubby Patty Berg, the defending champion and former national titleholder, played through much of the storm without a whimper and blasted Mrs. H. H. Silverforb of Kansas City out of the meet, 7 and 6.

The University of Minnesota co-ed, seeking her third straight Trans-Mississippi title, was even par for the 12 holes her match required.

Miss Jameson met Georgia Dexheimer, St. Louis District champion, in the second round today and Miss Berg played Mrs. Mahlon Wallace, five-times St. Louis district champion.

Miss Miley Wins

One of today's highlights was due to be the bout between Marion Miley, comely Lexington, Ky., representative and two-time champion, and little Jeanne Cline, 16-year-old Bloomington, Ill., girl who first won national attention by upsetting a couple of veterans in the Western open last summer.

Miss Miley, six-time winner of the Kentucky Crown, ousted Mrs. Thomas Findley of St. Louis, 5 and 4, while the Illinois lass beat Mrs. W. F. Anderson, also of St. Louis, 3 and 2.

Three other junior sensations waded through the first round—some of the contestants defied the nasty weather by removing their shoes and playing barefooted—and set the gallery to buzzing with talk of possible "upsets" later in the week.

Mild Upset

Phyllis Otto, 15-year-old Iowa State High School champion, slushed around 15 holes in even par to eliminate Ruth Tenk of Quincy, Ill., 5 and 3.

Sarah Adams, who looks like Patty Berg, pulled a mild upset in ousting Mrs. Charles Harting, ranking St. Louisan, 3 and 2. The 18-year-old Stephens College student from Richmond, Ky., met Mrs. Russell Mann of Milwaukee, Wisconsin champion and former Curtis Cup team player, today.

Kathleen Carey, 19-year-old Cedar Rapids, Iowa, entrant advanced to the second round with a 3-and-2 win over Iva Mae Pilcher of Mexico, Mo.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	29	13	.690	0
Cincinnati	31	15	.674	0
New York	28	15	.651	1½
Chicago	26	24	.520	7
Philadelphia	16	25	.390	12½
Pittsburgh	15	25	.375	13
St. Louis	15	29	.341	15
Boston	13	27	.325	15

Results June 11

New York 4, Chicago 0.
New York 3, Chicago 1.
Philadelphia 4 Cincinnati 1.
Other games postponed.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Boston	26	16	.619	0
Detroit	26	18	.591	1
Cleveland	28	20	.583	2
New York	24	22	.522	4
Chicago	23	25	.479	6
St. Louis	21	27	.437	8
Washington	20	30	.400	10
Philadelphia	18	28	.391	10

Results June 11

Boston 9, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 6, New York 1.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 4.
St. Louis 5, Washington 2.

Miss Marble Tops Seeding List For Clay Court Play

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—Alice Marble, blonde California veteran who holds the singles titles of the United States and England, was seeded No. 1 in the women's division of the national clay courts tournament which starts Saturday.

Miss Marble is the first woman to hold simultaneously not only the singles championships of the two countries but also a share of the doubles and mixed doubles titles.

Helen Bernhard of New York, fourth ranking player and national girls' champion in 1939, was ranked second; Virginia Wolfenden, Berkeley, Calif., third, and Gracyn Wheeler, Santa Monica, Calif., fourth. Mary Hardwick and Nina Brown make up the English contingent, being seeded one and two, respectively, in the foreign group.

Thirty-two women have entered the tournament which is the 31st annual event for men but the first time women have been allowed.

Bobby Riggs, ranking amateur among the men, was seeded first in that division. Following in order were Frank Parker, Beverly Hills, Calif.: Don McNeill, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Welby Van Horn, Los Angeles; Bryan Grant, Atlanta; Gardnar Mulloy, Miami; Henry Prusoff, Seattle; and Frank Kovacs, Oakland, Calif.

Soccer Postponed

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The United States Football Association's open championship soccer game, scheduled here Sunday, has been postponed, officials announced.

They said members of the Chicago Sparta team had been unable to obtain leaves of absence and could not participate in the third game of the series with the Baltimore Soccer Club.

The teams have met twice, playing a 0-0 tie in Baltimore and a 2-2 tie in Chicago.

The National Challenge Cup Committee is trying to arrange another championship date.

Middlebury Captain

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. (AP)—Jack Hicks, of Elmsford, N. Y., has been elected captain of Middlebury's 1941 track team and letters have been awarded to 14 members of this year's squad.

WHERE TO DINE

DUTCHLAND

DORCHESTER, 705 Gallivan Blvd., Route 3.
FALMOUTH, County Road, Route 28.
HYANNIS, Main and Scudder Ave., Route 28.
KINGSTON, 91 Main St., Route 3.
MEDFORD, Revere Blvd. and Fellsway, Route 1.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day's sales	769,890
1940 volume to date	116,025,165
1939 volume to date	100,912,055

Stocks Rise 4 to 9 Points On War Buying

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Buyers with ready cash entered the stock market today in a bargain hunting rush which sent prices of key shares higher by four to nine points.

The rise which came in the face of the German hammering at the gates of Paris, reached its peak in the forenoon with the ticker tape running behind transactions. Toward the final hour, the pace slackened, but prices were not far from their best. Dealings were at a rate of about 1,500,000 shares.

War stocks were strong leaders, with attention centered on chemicals, steels, aircrafts, motors and rails. Commentators said the United States rearmament program was regarded as holding forth to industry hopes for a fairly long period of high-speed production, quite apart from expected demands from the Allies for new, much-needed equipment.

In the forefront on the rise were du Pont, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical, Dow Chemical, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Inland, Douglas, Lockheed, Glenn Martin, Sperry, General Motors, Chrysler, Norfolk & Western, Pressed Steel Car, New York Central, Santa Fe, American Telephone and American Woolen.

Among the best gainers in the curb were American Aluminum, American Cyanamid "B," Jones & Laughlin Steel, Midvale, United Shoe Machinery and Minnesota Mining.

Domestic Bonds Higher

All sections of the bond list except the foreign group participated in a broad advance today. Going into the final hour gains of 1 to around 5 points were numerous with some of the low-priced rails at the top prices for the day.

In the foreign list trends were mixed. Italian and selected South American loans declined while most others, including Canadian, displayed moderate strength.

Argentine bonds, under severe pressure yesterday, dropped back another point or two. Lombard Electric 7s slumped 8 points in lively trade. Canada 2½s and 5s rose 2 or more.

General satisfaction among bond men over the Treasury's note offering to replace a maturing bond issue attracted new support for government issues. Gains ranged to more than ½ point.

Stamina of the domestic list in face of war news, bond men said, appeared linked directly with the probability the domestic preparedness program, plus the possibility of huge Allied orders, would pave the way for expansion on virtually every economic front.

In demand were such favorites as Illinois Central 4¾s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Studebaker 6s, American Telephone 3¼s, Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s and Firestone 3½s.

Plan to Dissolve Free Sterling Mart Discussed in London

NEW YORK (AP)—Under a plan discussed at a meeting of representatives of the Bank of England and American banks in London, American banks would set up official sterling accounts to handle approved business transactions. The Bank of England would deal directly with local banks.

Purpose of such an arrangement, according to a cable to R. F. Loree, Chairman of the Foreign Exchange Committee, "is to have the free sterling market disappear within three weeks."

The official buying-selling price for the pound is $4.02½-$4.03½.

The free pound sterling kept its footing here today in the face of reports of the formal conversations and although it lost more than 5 cents at one time it quickly recovered to a net loss of only 1 cent at $3.77. The French franc slipped .02 of a cent to 2.17 cents.

The Canadian dollar, unaffected by the proposed measures affecting sterling, gained ⅛ cent at 78½ U. S. cents. The Swiss franc held unchanged.

Wheat Prices Back Down on Selling

CHICAGO, June 12 (AP)—Wheat prices lost more than a cent a bushel today, half of the gain scored yesterday, as the market backed down under the weight of selling induced by sluggish domestic and foreign demand for cereals and favorable domestic weather and crop prospects.

War news telling of German successes in France was an unsettling factor in the trade. Restrictions on trading below minimum prices fixed after the drastic mid-May collapse of wheat values will be removed Friday.

Would Extend Wool Probe

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Continuation for two more years of a special Senate committee investigating the wool industry was proposed yesterday in a resolution (SR276) by Senator Adams (D.-Colo.), chairman of the committee. The present authority for the committee expires at the close of this session of Congress.

Pontiac Sales Off Slightly

PONTIAC, Mich. (AP)—Pontiac division of General Motors Corporation announced that its sales of new cars for the month of May numbered 22,516 units. The company previously reported new car sales for April totaled 22,741.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	4	55	54	55	+3
52⅛	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	41	41	41	+1
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	7	5⅜	5⅜	5½	+ ½
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun11
19½	13	Addressog (1.40)	2	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	19	40⅞	38	39⅝	+1⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun11
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	4	4⅝	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	⅝	⅛	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	9	6⅞	6	6½	+1½
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	27	7⅞	7	7½	+ ¾
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅞
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	98	23½	21	22¼	+2⅛
12¾	6⅜	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	13	146	144	146	+4¾
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	M'y28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	11	10½	11	+ ⅞
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	15	6	5¼	5⅞	+ ¾
37⅜	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	55	55	55	M'y28
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (½e)	14	29	27	28½	+3
16	11	Alpha Cem (½e)	3	12	12	12	+1
23⅛	1⅛	Amal Leather	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ¼
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	9½	9½	9½	M'y28
58½	38⅛	Amerada Cp (2)	1	42½	41½	42½	Jun11
21	14⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	1	15½	15	15½	+ ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines	13	56⅞	54½	56⅞	+3⅞
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅜
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	7	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
45⅜	28	Am Br Sh (.30e)	7	36	35	36	+3
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	93	90½	92½	+1½
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	167	167	167	Jun11
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	61	25⅜	23⅝	25	+1¾
51¾	34	Am Car pf	3	41½	40¾	40¾	+1¼
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	3	17½	17	17½	+1½
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun10
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	115	115	115	+2
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6¼	6	6	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	2	11½	11	11¼	+1¾
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Am European	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jun 8
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	12	12	12	+ ¼
28¼	10⅜	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	6	15	15	15	+2½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	7	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	23	29	27	28	+1¼
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	11	4¼	3¾	4⅛	+ ⅝
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	24	24	24	Jun 6
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	4	52½	49	52½	+3½
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	2	2	2	2	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	20	20	20	+ ¾
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	7	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅝
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	41½	41½	41½	M'y31
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	46	13⅞	12¾	13⅝	+1⅜
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	7	46½	44	46½	+5¾
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	4	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¾
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	7	16¼	14⅞	16¼	+2⅛
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	116	116	116	Apr20
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	11	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ¼
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	1	44	44	44	+5½
54	28¼	APL $5pf 2.81¼k	3	37½	36¾	37	+2
10⅝	4⅞	Am Rad & St S	32	5¾	5¼	5¾	+ ½
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	76	12¼	11⅜	12⅛	+ ⅞
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5½k)	3	61¼	60	61¼	+4¼
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	6	7½	7	7½	+ ½
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ½
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	30	39	36¾	38¼	+2¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	6	122½	122	122	Jun 5
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	•1	52	52	52	+ ¼
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	31	25	23½	24⅜	+1¾
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	4	10⅜	10½	10½	+ ½
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 5
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	7	16	13⅞	15	+2
93	75	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75	75	75	— ¼
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun10
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	29	159	154	158	+6
89½	65	Am Tobacco (5)	3	72⅝	72½	72⅝	+2⅛
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	9	74⅞	73¾	74⅞	+1
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	139½	138	139½	+2
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	18	4	3⅝	4	+ ¾
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	39	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	Jun11
12	6	Am Woolen	57	8⅝	7¾	8⅜	+ ¾
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	17	37½	34½	36	+3
8⅛	4½	Am Zinc L & S	58	6¼	5¾	6	+ ½
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	+2
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	276	22⅞	21⅞	22⅜	+1⅛
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jun 8
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14	14	14	+1
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun10
4¼	2	A P W Paper	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	10	25	24	25	+ ¾
110⅛	97½	Armour Del pf (7)	2	97¾	97½	97½	Jun 6
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	45	4¾	4⅜	4¾	+ ½
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	6	42	38½	42	+6½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¼	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	10	26¼	24⅞	25¾	+1¾
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ¾
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp		4	4	4	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	8	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	32	Associates In (2)	1	32	32	32	Jun 7
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	20	17	15	16¼	+1⅜
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	47	47	47	+5
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	9	12	11⅜	12	+1¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun11
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jun11
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	1	21⅜	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅞
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	102	102	102	Jun 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	44	43¾	44	+ ¾
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	2	64	64	64	+7
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun11
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	55	6	5¾	5¾	+ ¼
		B					
19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	170	16⅝	15¾	16	+1
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	20	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	24	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	3	8	8	8	+ ½
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ⅞
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ½
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	31	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ½
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	7	26½	25¾	25	+1
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	•5	24¾	24	24¼	+1½
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	103	Beat pf xw (5)	2	103	103	103	Jun 5
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	—3¼
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	57	29½	28	28¾	+1⅛
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	6	18¾	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jun11
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	27	26	27	+2⅞
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	294	75⅜	72½	75	+3
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	6	115¾	115	115	+1
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	2	16⅛	16	16	Jun10
22½	15	Black & Dk (1e)	4	18¼	17	18¼	+1¼
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox	16	7⅞	7½	7¾	+ ½
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Jun11
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	115	15⅞	15	15⅜	+ ⅝
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	3	23¼	22½	23⅛	+1⅜
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	18½	18¼	18¼	M'y31
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	25	18¼	17¼	18⅛	+ ¾
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	32	16¾	15½	16½	+1¼
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun11
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	6	29½	27¾	29½	+1¾
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5	5	5	
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	38	10¾	9⅜	10½	+1¼
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	24	17¾	16½	17¼	+1¼
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	2	30¾	30	30¾	+1¾
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	39	39	39	Jun10
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	13	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅝
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (½e)	1	15½	15½	15½	+1
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal ¾e)	6	19	17¾	19	+1⅜
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	9	7¾	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	13	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	23	4⅜	4	4¼	+ ¼
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	•16	30	28½	29¼	+1⅝
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	2	23½	22½	23½	+1½
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	2	14¼	14	14¼	+1½
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	12	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	16	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅜
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	4	5	4¾	5	+ ½
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	1	18	18	18	+ ½
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅛
13¾	6⅜	Byers (AM)Co	6	7¾	7	7¾	+ ½
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	+1
		C					
26⅞	14	Calif Pack (¼e)	5	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ¾
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr24
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	19	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	20	6⅜	5¾	6¼	+ ⅜
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	10	13¾	13	13¼	+ ¾
23½	11¾	Can Dry	15	14⅜	13¾	14¼	+ ⅞
69⅝	29⅜	Canadian Pacific	19	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ¼
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¾
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	20	31	29¾	30½	+ ¾
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.05e)	4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ¼
75	39¼	Case (JI)Co	3	49	47	49	+8
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	18	47⅜	45⅞	47⅜	+1½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	32	26⅞	25½	26	+1½
12½	5	Celotex Corp	9	6⅜	5¾	6⅜	+ ¾
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	2	2	2	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	6	6⅜	5¾	6¼	+1½
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 8
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	14	29	27	29	+2¼
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	9	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ½
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 3
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	21½	20	21½	+2¾
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	12½	12½	12½	+1
42¾	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	25	34¼	33	34	+1½
97½	84¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	Jun 6
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	
3⅝	1⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Chi & N West pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
2⅛	¾	Chi Great W pf	5	1	1	1	+ ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ½
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
14¾	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	27	11⅜	10¾	11	+1
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	27½	25½	25½	M'y23
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	1⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	3	¼	¼	¼	Jun 6
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun 3
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	11	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10	10	10	Jun11
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
91⅜	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	140	63	58	61¾	+4¼
14¼	10⅛	City I & F .60e)	3	11¼	10½	11¼	+1⅛
4⅛	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun10
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	6	31	29½	30	+2
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.40e)	1	32	32	32	Jun11
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	16	32	29¾	32	+2½
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	14	31½	30	31½	+2¾
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1½e)	3	105½	105	105	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56	56	56	Jun 7
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	36	11½	11	11	— ¼
94	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	94	94	94	Jun10
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	31	20¼	19	19¾	+1¼
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	17	18	16½	17⅜	+1⅜
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	10	17	17	17	Jun11
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	2	17	17	17	+ ½
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	45	5	4⅝	5	+ ½
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	70	70	70	Jun11
8½	3½	Colum Pict	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun10
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	15	15	15	Jun 7
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	8	73	72	72⅝	+ ⅞
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	9	30	28½	30	+1¾
108⅛	99	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	100	100	M'y23
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	15	35¼	34⅛	35¼	+1⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	97	97	97	Jun 4
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	126	9⅞	9	9¾	+1⅛
1½	¾	Com'th & South	43	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	4⅛	Com & Sou pf(3)	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ¾
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	53	28⅝	27⅜	28¼	+ ⅞
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	93½	93½	93½	M'y29
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	15	12¾	12	12½	+1½
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	7	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	70	70	70	Jun 5
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	12	37⅜	36	35¾	+1⅝
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	110	109	110	Jun 7
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	7	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅜
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	2⅜	32½	33¾	+1¾
4¾	2	Cont Motors	128	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	15	18⅜	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+2⅜
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	23	20	18⅜	19⅛	+1⅛
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	54	54	54	+3½
65⅜	44½	Corn Prods (3)	7	47½	45½	47½	+2½
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	168	168	168	+3
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	3	¾	¾	¾	
24¼	13	Crane Co	10	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ½
105	79	Crane cv pf (5)	5	78	78	78	—1
32¾	24	Cream of Wh (2)	1	24	24	24	
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	3	4⅞	4¾	4¾	+ ¼
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	21	22½	20½	22½	+2½
43¼	37½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	30½	30½	30½	—8⅛
21½	12	Crown Zell (1e)	•29	14¾	13¾	14¼	+ ¾
43¼	25	Crucible Steel	65	31½	29¼	30½	+2⅛
59	64	Crucible Stl pf	2	80	77	80	+6
8⅞	3¾	Cuban-Am Sug	58	5¼	4⅜	5	+ ⅝
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	3	11	11	11	+ ¾
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	2	21	21	21	+1
4½	2	Curtis Publish	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun11
51	31¼	Curtis Pb pf (2k)	4	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
11⅜	7⅛	Curtiss-Wright	254	8⅜	8⅛	8⅝	+ ¾
32⅜	21¼	Curtis WA (1e)	52	26⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
22¼	14⅝	Cutler-H (½e)	10	19½	17¾	19¼	+1¾
		D					
5½	3	Davega Str (¼e)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun11
17	13¾	Davega Spf(1¼)	1	15	15	15	Jun 8
8⅜	3⅝	Davison Chem	3	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ⅜
23⅞	13⅜	Deere & Co	6	16¼	15½	16⅛	+1⅜
28⅛	21	Deere pf (1.40)	5	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ½
19⅜	11⅞	Deisel W-G(¾e)	1	15

Commerce and Finance

Security Markets Appear to Have Discounted Eventualities

Business and Industry

Manganese Ore In S. D. Seen Defense Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—What are said to be the largest beds of manganese in North America, here in South Dakota, may play an important part in the defense program of the nation.

The United States Bureau of Mines is working on a process which may prove valuable in concentrating manganese ore from the vast deposits in the Chamberlain area of south central South Dakota, it has been announced by Representative Francis Case (R.) of South Dakota.

Low-Grade Ore

South Dakotans have long known about the deposits of this metal, so vital in the making of steel, but the fact that they are of low-grade ferruginous ore has been one of the reasons why nothing has come of it. The existence of a tariff favorable to Brazilian, Russian and Cuban manganese, upon which Uncle Sam is almost entirely dependent, has also been a factor in the non-development of what is estimated to be thousands of acres of this mineral.

Recently four samples were analyzed by the Department of Chemical Engineering of the TVA at Knoxville, Tenn. They were found to contain approximately 14 per cent of manganese and from 12 to 19 per cent of iron. Principal minerals in the samples were carbonate of manganese, calcium and iron.

Leases on much of this land, which lies along the banks of the Missouri River, are in the hands of a private corporation which is pushing the plans for development. Authorities agree that the metal can be processed, but believe the matter of cost has been prohibitive, and now profess to see the nation's new armament program as greatly brightening prospects.

Besides Representative Case, Senator Chan Gurney and Representative Karl E. Mundt have been ardently working toward this goal in Washington. At the fourth annual convention of the Upper Missouri Valley Association, at Yankton, S. D., special notice was taken of the manganese situation by delegates from Nebraska, Iowa, North and South Dakota. John D. Forsyth, Niobrara, Neb., President of the association, made a trip to Washington to press the matter, seeking to enlist the aid of members of Congress.

Water Facilities Seen Key

Deepening of the channel of "Old Mizzou," as the river is called by those who live along its course, undertaken by the War Department, should greatly aid this program. Already deepened to the nine-foot depth as far as Omaha, the project will reach Sioux City, Iowa, this summer, it was announced at the Yankton meeting by Col. W. M. Hoge, of Omaha, United States Army engineer in charge of the upper Missouri.

Commenting on this matter, J. H. Hipple, former Pierre publisher, and authority on the wiles of "Old Mizzou" said: "The real answer to the problem of handling South Dakota ores is water transportation on the Missouri and Ohio Rivers. Such transportation, plus an assured market at a price protected by the tariff in force before Secretary Cordell Hull's treaty with Brazil, would make it possible to produce thousands of tons of manganese ores along the Missouri River in South Dakota annually, and would provide an income annually to the State greatly in excess of that from its gold production."

Price of Paper Pulp Up $11 Ton

MONTREAL (C. P.)—Increase of $11 a ton in the price of unbleached sulphite pulp to $63.50, effective for the three months beginning July 1, was announced here by Canadian International Paper Co.

The announcement said the price was for 2,000 pounds of airdry weight, based on United States Atlantic ports. It was understood the increase was prompted by increased demand.

Loans to Business Increase Slightly

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks advanced slightly in the week ended June 5.

In 101 cities, these loans increased $1,000,000 to a total of $4,368,000,000. In the Chicago district they gained $6,000,000 but declined somewhat in other areas.

Total Short Interest On Exchange Off in May

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported the short interests in the market as of May 31 dropped to 428,132 shares from 530,594 a month earlier.

Total short interest in all odd-lot dealers' accounts, however, not included in the above figures, increased to 125,475 shares from 62,201 a month earlier.

More than average changes were noted in the following securities:

	Short interest May 31	Short interest April 30
American Airlines	2,015	5,680
Baldwin Locomo. V.T.C	13,820	28,225
Consolidated Oil	11,703	3,173
Intl. Nickel	2,928	458
Loft Inc.	9,365	23,317
U. S. Steel	21,644	37,312

Street Sees Phases of Arms Plans Already Well Advanced

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The market took the Italian entrance into the war with extraordinary sang-froid. It had been selling off before the event, but when the news came through on the radio and broadtape, the market actually rose instead of falling. Presumably the reasons were two—first, that the worst news in Europe has already been discounted, and second, that Wall Street attention is now largely concentered on the current preparedness program.

Every piece of news that makes the outlook for the Allies blacker makes the outlook for the rearmament program here more clearcut. Apart from the general doubt here about the military effectiveness of the Italians, Mussolini could not have entered the war at a more propitious time for accelerating the American defense program. So the outlook for the defense program is the real news.

Preliminary Speeding Up

The public is only mildly aware of what has already been done. Just after the World War the Graham Committee turned up a lot of waste, dishonesty, and lack of planning, and that brought a complete reorganization of supply for the War Department. Meantime the American Legion began a campaign to take the profits out of war and Barnie Baruch organized a series of reunions of his old staff. Under the National Defense Act of 1920 there were set up the "Planning Branch," the Army and Navy Munitions Board, and the Army Industrial College.

Say Tobin and Bidwell in the recently published "Mobilizing Civilian America," "The Planning Branch began to get in touch with the men and organizations who might be useful in wartime. They brought members of Baruch's organization to the Industrial College as lecturers. They drew upon technical societies, such as the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers and the American Standards Association . . . Association of American Railroads . . . American Iron and Steel Institute . . . Army officers were detailed to the Harvard School of Business Administration.

"Army Corps of Engineers undertook a survey of the nation's power resoures. Where shortages threatened, industrial surveys were undertaken so that the output of plants could be allocated. Eventually 20,000 such allocations were made by surveys which covered most of the important industrial plants in the nation. . . . The Legion was pushing its campaign against war profits, demanding that conscription be applied to industry as well as to manpower . . . 1927 . . . plan for a universal draft of men, money, and materials. . . .

Removing Preparedness Obstacles

"In . . . 1929 William B. Shearer brought suit for $250,000 against the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, and the American Brown-Boveri Electric Corporation . . . for services . . . at . . . Geneva . . . gave new ammunition to the peace-groups. . . . Pressure for congressional action now came from two distinct sources: (1) from a group interested in eliminating war profits, and (2) from groups interested in industrial mobilization plans. . . . "

In 1931 the War Department presented to the War Policies Commission its first published industrial mobilization plan. Procurement was recognized as a simple side of the problem, the wish being to avoid 1918 mistakes. It threw out competitive bidding for placing of orders with firms allocated in advance to Army or Navy. Educational orders were recommended.

"Price control was foreseen; to be reasonable. The utmost efforts were to be made to avoid antagonizing business men." The War Policies Commission approved, recommending that "individuals and corporations should be taxed 95 per cent of all income above the previous three-years average, with proper adjustments for capital expenditures for war purposes . . . "

Moves for Efficiency

The 1934 Nye Committee concentrated on the social and economic aspects and stressed the inequality of the burdens imposed on capital and labor, inadequate safeguards against profiteering, and the danger to civil liberty. It drafted a pay-as-you-go bill which never reached a vote. The Army revised its plans, cutting out the "selective service" and "public relations" (propaganda and censorship). In 1939 the President appointed the War Resources Board (Stettinius, Compton, Gifford, Hancock, Moulton, Pratt (GM), and Wood (Sears), which Harold Ickes called a "potential nucleus for an extra-legal autocracy." It had a New York banker, but no labor man.

The first question now is whether the aviation people or the automobile people are correct. The aviation people have stated flatly that nobody but the airplane makers who have sat up nights with the problem of making planes can now make them. Unless we trust to the men who've been trouble-shooting the problems of fast-shooting airplanes for many years, they assert, we're in for trouble.

The automobile industry is seen a mere tyro in precision construction. Tolerances in the airplane engine field are 1/100,000 of an inch and in the automobile industry 1/10,000 and the motor companies haven't got what it takes technically. In rebuttal or demurrer comes Henry Ford with his 1,000-planes-a-day promise. It is to be hoped that Ford is right, and the Street, like the country, is watching close, as though an immovable body were meeting an irresistible force.

Can Auto Industry Meet Test?

Both Pratt & Whitney (UR) and Curtiss-Wright have agreed to license out the production of their giant air-cooled engines and the Street is even more curious than the rest of the country as to whether the versatility of the American automotive industry, never equaled in history for mass production of fine machines except by the American airplane industry, can actually stand the gaff. In fact, the American automobile industry has far outdone the airplane industry on quantity, but not on quality.

Now comes the question whether quality can be standardized down into quantity in the true American style. They say that unburned German airplanes falling inside the Allied lines indicate that the roughest simplicity has been achieved and only squadron commanders have so much as instrument boards, so far has quality been sacrificed for quantity.

An early ban on the export of machine tools except to the Allies is expected. No such resistances to rearming as the cognoscenti report from France and Britain in recent years are expected here. A broad apprentice training is expected, cutting athwart the previously normal labor protection programs, and including the National Youth Administration, the WPA, CAA, CCC, and the Office of Education, to teach the youngest generation smithing, drafting, electrical work, forging, casting, plumbing, welding, machining, and steam-fitting. This is the most machine-minded nation on earth, and the expectation is that it will come back, after these many years, to its natural bent. Apprentice training is expected to be unshackled of its labor limits.

(To be continued)

Pacific Coast Bank Expands Capital By Loan and Stock Sale

WASHINGTON (AP) — Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator, announced the Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association had completed arrangements for increasing its capital by $30,000,000.

He said $30,000,000 of preferred stock, represented by 600,000 shares with a par value of $20 a share, was being issued. This stock is retirable at $50 a share, and bears dividends at the rate of $2 a share annually, payable semi-annually.

Stockholders and others, Mr. Jones said, have subscribed for 50,460 shares of the new stock, at $50 a share, which amounts to $2,523,200. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has loaned transamerica Corporation $27,533,800, secured by the remainder of the issue at $50 a share.

The RFC loan, Mr. Jones said, is at the rate of 3½ per cent interest payable semi-annually, and it is to be amortized at not less than 10 per cent a year. During the first year Transamerica may surrender to the RFC any unsold portion of the stock in payment of the balance due on the note.

A condition of the loan is that Transamerica give the stockholders of the bank further time in which to buy their pro rata shares of the preferred stock at its cost to Transamerica plus dividends to the date of any such purchases.

Power Output Is 8.7 P. C. Above 1939

NEW YORK (AP) — Electric power production jumped to the highest since mid-March for the week ended June 8 in a sharp rebound from the preceding holiday week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Latest output of 2,452,995,000 kilowatts was 5.2 per cent more than 2,332,216,000 in the previous week and 8.7 per cent more than 2,256,823,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over last year, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 4.2, Middle Atlantic 5.4, Central Industrial 12.3, West Central 6, Southern States 10.4, Rocky Mountain 14.1, Pacific Coast 6.2.

Chase Loses Indianapolis Utility Suit on Appeal

CHICAGO (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a judgment allowing the Chase National Bank of New York, as trustee, to recover $1,032,150 from the Indianapolis Gas Company, the amount of overdue and unpaid coupons on Indianapolis Gas bonds at the time of the decree.

The original judgment was returned by the district court in Indianpolis in a suit by Chase National against the Citizens Gas Company of Indianapolis and the Indianapolis Gas Company. Appeals by the bank and the Indianapolis Gas Company were consolidated.

Sharp improvement in Indianapolis Gas Company 5 per cent bonds of '52 followed the Circuit Court's decisions and prices of these securities in the New York Stock Exchange jumped $200 to around $800 per bond of $1,000 face value.

N. Y. Bankers Warned of New Restrictions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Members of the New York State Bankers Association in convention here were urged to face calmly whatever demands may be made upon the banking industry in the feverish preparation for war but at the same time were warned of the need to be prepared for new restrictions and requirements arising as part of the nation's huge defense program.

Adopts Resolution

Adopting a special resolution on national defense, the association pledged the full weight of influence of its members toward complete co-operation of banking with industry, labor, agriculture and government "in the supreme effort that is needed to bring to rapid fulfillment of an adequate program for proper defense of the United States."

W. Randolph Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the National City Bank of New York, was elected President of the association at the concluding session of the convention. E. C. Donovan, President of the Auburn Trust Company of Auburn, N. Y., was chosen Vice-President.

Joseph E. Hughes, retiring President of the association and President of the Washington Irving Trust Company of Tarrytown, N. Y., speaking at the closing session of the convention, said "Our immediate job is the strengthening of the condition and management of our banks for greater service to national needs. It is our duty to work hand-and-hand with government, business and industry in planning and co-ordinating American resources so that we may enter the world of tomorrow wisely, soundly and well prepared.

"The United States," he said, "looks aghast at the shambles into which militarism has catapulted the nations of Europe. We recognize the challenge which a totalitarian victory would mean to our American way of life, and no American can consider our institutions secure until that challenge has been met and resolved in our favor. We bankers must face the future with calmness, no matter how dark the hour before the dawn of a real peace."

Adrian M. Massie, vice-president of the New York Trust Company, warned the convention that perhaps within the next two or three months the banks will be called on to play an important part in making loans to corporations engaged in defense work and in buying their share of defense bonds.

Co-operation Essential

"The co-operation of the banking structure is essential to the success of the plan," he said. "This co-operation will be requested and, if necessary, will be demanded. This is a national emergency and will be dealt with accordingly.

"The question arises whether the banks in their present condition, with some substandard assets on hand with a somewhat weakened capital structure, can stand the strain of this colossal program. The answer is that they can stand the strain if they are properly managed, and they must stand the strain if they are to survive as independent banks. The public and the Government are relying on them.

"We know that activity created by war or armament cannot bring prosperity. We know that we will probably be faced with serious maladjustments in trade and price levels, production and unemployment when the war is over. As time goes on taxation and regulation will increase the difficulty of doing business. Banking is one of the most important keystones in the capitalistic system. The capitalistic system is on trial. It must not fail and it will not fail if every banker does a sound job."

N. Y. Central's April Deficit Is Smaller

NEW YORK (AP)—New York Central Railroad reported for April a net deficit after fixed charges of $932,058 compared with net deficit of $3,016,614 for April, 1939.

For the four months ended April 30, there was a deficit of $1,459,674 against deficit of $7,321,287 for the similar period last year.

Manila Exchange Pegs Stock Prices

MANILA (AP)—Prices on the Manila Stock Exchange have been pegged at the closing prices of June 10 in the interests of the public and to protect investors, the Philippine Securities Exchange Commission reported.

The action was the first of its kind in the history of the exchange.

Guaranty Trust Directors Quit Due to Banking Act

NEW YORK (AP)—W. C. Potter, Chairman of the Guaranty Trust Company, announced the following directors had resigned in accordance with the Banking Act of 1935:

Robert W. Goelet, W. A. Harriman, Thomas W. Lamont and George Whitney.

The portions of the act influencing the resignation aimed at restricting interlocking directorships between banking institutions.

Honored

Kaiden-Keystone

W. Randolph Burgess

Chosen President of the New York State Bankers Association. Mr. Burgess is Vice-Chairman of the National City Bank of New York.

Steel Output Now 85½ P. C., Highest Since Last January

NEW YORK (AP) — Steel mills geared production schedules to the highest since January as the national defense program shaped up and big foreign orders were placed, Iron Age said in a weekly survey.

The nation's mills raised output to 85½ per cent of capacity, a jump of 5 points. Buffalo, Detroit and Wheeling-Weirton producing districts were at practical capacity. Orders have increased for nearly all steel products.

"Consumers of steel," said the magazine, "are swayed between the desire to build up inventories that will afford reasonable protection against delayed deliveries, government priorities and higher prices and the caution engendered by the unpredictable outcome of the war. Most of them are pursuing a middle course and hence inventories are not being unduly enlarged.

"Following the arrival here a week or so ago of a delegation of steel men representing the Allies and the transfer of steel purchasing from London to the Anglo-French Purchasing Board in New York, heavy steel orders, amounting to 600,000 tons or more, have been placed by the Allies.

"While Britain may continue to take a large quantity of semi-finished steel, France is placing orders for a good deal of finished steel, a condition undoubtedly brought about by the fact that roughly half of French coal and coke capacity and about a quarter of iron and steel capacity is behind the German lines in northern France.

"A greater war effort in Canada will also bring additional steel orders to the United States.

"Italy's entrance into the war has immediately shut off exports not only to that country but to all Mediterranean countries. In the first four months of this year Italy took from the United States 14,250 tons of iron and steel and 204,045 tons of scrap.

Wool Demand Up In Boston Market And Prices Rise

Raw wool is in demand in the Boston market, the activity apparently breaking the stalemate that has existed for several weeks between producers and buyers of wool. Orders are being placed for fairly heavy quantities of graded territory wools, and at increased prices.

Most of the better business is declared by wool men to be the result of Government orders for uniform cloth, overcoatings, wool shirtings, blankets, caps, gloves, socks and underwear, that is a part of the new national defense program. Orders for these articles are expected to require about 48,000,000 pounds of domestic wool, about evenly divided between medium and low grades, and fine and half bloods.

Combing three eighths territory wools are selling at 77 to 80 cents, scoured basis; graded half bloods at 86 to 88 cents for staple combing length, and 83 to 85 cents for French combing length. Some grades are five cents higher than nominal prices of a week ago.

Greater activity is reported in the West with several million pounds of wool reported changing hands.

Imports of Cotton Staple Over Half of Year's Quota

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Customs Bureau said that imports of cotton staple 1⅛ inches or more from September 20, 1939, to May 25 filled 24,285,025 pounds of the 45,656,420 pound quota for the year-ending next September 20.

Principal imports in this classification were 23,898,655 pounds from Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and 374,199 pounds from Peru.

B. & O. Loadings Rise

BALTIMORE (AP) — Baltimore and Ohio Railroad carloadings for the week ended June 8 totaled 49,370 loads, an increase of 7,274 over the corresponding week of last year and a gain of 4,255 loads over the total of 45,115 for the previous week ended June 1, 1940.

War Seen Raising Demand For Electrical Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The outlook for electrical equipment companies is closely tied in with war developments, according to a survey by Standard Statistics Company.

For immediate future, says the report, makers of medium and heavy equipment will be active on present backlogs, radio sales will be stimulated by war and political broadcasts, and sale of small appliances should be well maintained, but there is likely to be hesitation in sales of large appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, ironers, stoves, etc.

If the war ends suddenly, the domestic armament program will provide a cushion for makers of industrial electrical equipment, but other companies in the industry will suffer. Entry of the United States into the war would mean widespread adaptation of plants of electrical equipment makers to manufacture of small arms, munitions and supplies.

1914 Not Accurate Guide

At the outbreak of the World War in 1914, the electrical equipment industry was in its childhood. As measured by salaries and wages paid, it was less than one fifth its present stature. By 1919, however, the value of output and wages and salaries paid had trebled, in part because of war influences and in part as a result of the natural growth of this then relatively new industry.

Since the close of the World War, the electrical equipment industry has almost doubled in size, and the type of equipment manufactured has changed substantially. Hence, it would not be reasonable to assume that the current war will cause as large an increase in output of this now mature industry as in 1914-19.

Because of the war and the accompanying rise in general industrial activity during late 1939, demand for heavy electrical equipment from the utilities, the Navy, and industry in general, increased sharply. The initial effect of the war was a quickening in demand from the utilities so that they could prepare to supply any additional power that industry might need as a result of war orders.

The United States Navy also increased its requirements, while larger orders and inquiries from industry in general accompanied an increase in output and a speeding up of plants, in part to handle orders for war materials expected from the belligerents.

Orders for Heavy Equipment

Many of the utility and Navy orders cover large items such as turbines, generators, and heavy motors, which require a considerable time for manufacture, sometimes up to 18 months. Complete delivery of this equipment is improbable before 1941, and with additional orders to be placed as a result of the expanded armament program, a high rate of operations in the heavy equipment division of the industry is probable into 1941 and beyond.

Mainly because of war requirements, domestic and foreign demand for machine tools has soared. This has caused sharply increased sales of medium duty electric motors and controller equipment used in the operation of machine tools.

Exports of the electrical equipment industry are small in relation to total sales, although profit margins on equipment sold abroad are believed to be good. Imports have always been of negligible size.

If the war abroad is not swiftly terminated, shipments of industrial and utility electrical equipment to the utilities, heavy industry, the aircraft and machine tool trades, and the Navy will probably continue around recent high levels.

The stimulus which war orders will give to domestic industrial activity and consumer income will be reflected in good demand for both heavy and light electrical appliances.

Look to U. S. for Goods

Demand for all types of electrical equipment from other sections of the world should rise appreciably if the war is prolonged, as exports by Germany, a large seller of electrical equipment, are being restricted by the British blockade The overseas trade of England, another major supplier to world markets, has been somewhat restricted. This means that many buyers will look to the United States for electrical equipment formerly obtained from the nations now at war.

In the event of an early German victory, hesitation in sales of both industrial equipment and appliances would undoubtedly follow. Subsequently, the marked increase in domestic armament activities might expand requirements for industrial electrical apparatus so sharply as to tax productive facilities.

This would, however, not be the case with refrigerators, washing machines, and other appliances, the probability favoring reduced production of semi-luxury and expensive household appliances in favor of industrial equipment.

Profit Outlook Good

Assuming a continuance of hostilities abroad for a considerable period, electrical equipment manufacturers will continue to benefit from large sales and a high rate of production. Active operations are making possible substantial savings as overhead costs are spread over a larger output. As a result, profits have expanded and may be maintained at recent good levels over the remainder of 1940.

In the refrigerator division, reduced selling prices have curtailed profits despite large sales. With the stimulus provided by the earlier price reductions wearing off and sales soon to decline seasonally, profits in this division of the industry may be somewhat restricted.

Engineer Finally Gets Around to Work Californian Gold Mine Long Forgotten

RIVERSIDE, Calif. (AP)—From a map given him 36 years ago in Alaska, Callahan Hill, mining engineer and prospector, has relocated, he says, the legendary Peg Leg Smith gold mine, lost since 1895.

The Peg Leg Smith gave up thousands of dollars in gold in California's early days, but its location had since remained a secret.

Mr. Hill, who has opened its 180-foot tunnel and sunk two 50-foot shafts, said an Alaska sourdough, "Dutch" Shontz, whom he befriended, gave him the map of the mine in 1913.

Not long ago, while visiting a sister in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Mr. Hill came across the map in a trunk, and started his search. He combed the Chuckawalla Mountains for landmarks as shown on the map, but his efforts were fruitless until he discovered it was drawn with "south" at the top instead of "north."

Mr. Hill said he located the mine seven miles west and seven miles south of Desert Center, Calif. He said he found in the old shaft a vein of gold-bearing rock five feet wide and 5,000 feet long. Ore, he said, assayed from $100 to $1,000 a ton.

"I'm getting all the mining and smelter equipment necessary," Mr. Hill said, "and I expect to cash in, finally, on something I should have gotten around to many years ago."

Increase in Building Seen As Result of War Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The war situation in Europe and defense measures in this country will probably result in greater building industry activity, Bror Dahlberg, president of the Celotex Corporation, told branch managers of the company at a meeting here.

"On the other hand," he added, "business will be tougher to get. Profit margins are likely to be smaller. Production, distribution and advertising must be made more efficient than ever before. None of us can afford to relax.

"Companies manufacturing basic products need have no fear of diminished business," said Mr. Dahlberg.

Lee Rubber Profit

NEW YORK—Lee Rubber & Tire Corp. reports for the six months ended April 30, 1940, the first half of its fiscal year, net profit of $456,094 after expenses, depreciation and provision for Federal and State taxes. This equals $1.70 per share on the capital stock and compares with $652,972, or $2.55 per share for the six months ended April 30, 1939.

Chicago Board Removes 'Peg' Under Prices

CHICAGO (AP)—The floor placed under prices in May on grain futures to check drastic declines caused by the German offensive will be removed at the opening of trading Friday.

The Chicago board of trade directors decided to abolish minimum prices and like action was taken by directors of the Minneapolis and Kansas City markets.

Prices were pegged on May 10 after a week of wild selling that drove wheat down 34 cents a bushel. Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace asked exchange officials to fix low limits on grain as a "temporary protective measure."

System Declared Sound

In removing the price restriction, directors stated that "public confidence in the soundness of our national marketing system has again been demonstrated."

"It is now apparent that there is need for freedom in the markets in order that the new crops the farmers are about to harvest may be marketed to their best interests."

Market observers who believed that price limits had acted as a drag on potential buying figured that removal of the restriction would restore demand to a normal basis.

Traders said the action would permit millers and other grain handlers interested in moving the new wheat crop to conduct normal hedging operations which act as insurance against losses through price changes.

Price declines in mid-May, directly attributed to the German invasion of the low countries, were among the most precipitous in modern times. Three times in one week wheat prices fell the full 10 cents per bushel permitted under the rules. Other grains suffered proportionately.

Peak on May 15

Trading in all grains reached a peak of 102,000,000 bushels on May 15. The day following establishment of the price floor the trading involved approximately 38,400,000 bushels. The closing price for July wheat since May 19 has been above the minimum—78½ cents—but oats and rye have touched their low limits frequently. Soy beans have held generally at the minimum and corn has been over.

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Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sharp Upturn In Cloth Sales Is Expected

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Cotton goods manufacturers became more cheerful during the past week, in spite of the fact that primary gray goods markets continued very unsatisfactory and prices continued to sag. Curtailment was further extended in many lines of gray goods because prices had become so unprofitable mills found it cheaper to shut down than to make goods at such a heavy loss.

Yet the mill men see substantial improvement ahead and expect the summer to prove active instead of dull, and the fall to usher in something resembling a boom in textiles growing out of war stimulated demand.

Look for War Orders

Although the cotton mills are not so directly affected by war and rearmament orders as are the heavy industries, they are already in line for rather substantial orders for army duck, for airplane and parachute fabrics, for uniform cloths, for webbing and for the many different kinds of cloths used for making coated fabrics, enameling goods, and surgical fabrics.

But aside from such business, the cotton manufacturers see tremendously increased buying power growing out of the intense activity in the heavy industries. This means much greater demand for cotton goods, they believe, and distributors of cotton goods have not yet prepared to meet such demand.

Destruction of the textile districts of France and Belgium eliminates a very considerable production of goods for the export market, and the scarcity of skilled workers in British textile mills has left the output there not much more than enough to cover domestic wartime needs.

This leaves the entire export field to American and Japanese mills, and an increased demand from that quarter is expected to absorb an increasing quantity of American-made fabrics.

The advent of warm weather after an abnormally cold spring has lent emphasis to the extremely close connection between spring and the hands of retailers, and the comparatively small volume of goods in distributive channels outside of mill hands.

Price Level Uncertain

Many handlers of cotton goods, however, are very skeptical of the future holding power of prices, even at the present low levels, and they are adopting a policy of buying only to cover their week-to-week needs.

For this reason the big increase in consumer buying during the summer is expected to reflect back very quickly to primary markets, forcing an increased buying wave that will be helpful in sustaining prices or in working them higher.

Print cloth sales for the past week were still less than half the current week's volume of output from the looms. Increasing curtailment is steadily cutting down the weekly volume of production but has not yet cut heavily enough into output to cause any stiffening in prices.

Standard 39-inch 4 yard 80x80 print cloths sold again and again at 6¼ cents, though some preferred makes were still being quoted at 6⅜ cents.

Cliffs Corp. Buys More Shares of Republic Stock

CLEVELAND (AP)—Cliffs Corp. has increased its holdings of Republic Steel Corp. stock by acquiring at public auction a block of 16,449 common shares for $261,-127.88, or 15⅞ a share—the price at the close of the New York stock exchange June 11.

The purchaser had held the shares as collateral on a note made 10 years ago by Cyrus S. Eaton, Cleveland financier who later encountered financial reverses.

Holdings of Cliffs Corp. last Dec. 31 included 160,449 shares of Republic common, reports showed. Its subsidiary Cleveland-Cliffs held about 340,867 shares. These combined holdings total more than 8 per cent of Republic's 5,833,065 outstanding common shares. Cliffs Corp. and its subsidiary hold about 6 per cent of Youngstown Sheet & Tube common.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, June 12

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$3.76	$3.81	$8.2397
Cables	3.76	3.81	8.2397
France—franc	.0218	.0216	†
Belgium—belga	††	††	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2243	.2243	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0506	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	††	††	$
Sweden—krona	.2385x	.2386x	.4537
Norway—krone	††	††	.4537
Denmark—krone	††	††	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0070	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1770x	.1770x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0325x	.0325x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0052x	.0052x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2212	.2295	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1575	.1575	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3850	.3900	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3025	.3030	.6180
Java—florin	.5335x	.5335x	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.2250	.2225	*
Shanghai—dol	.0637	.0625	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4225	.4150	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.7850	.7900	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2000x	.1685x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 4.02283 as of March 1. ‡Free market. §Partly changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 45-43	107.18	107.18	107.18
1 3¼s 46-44	108.6	108.6	108.6
2 2¾s 47-45	107	107	107
2 4¼s 52-47	117.11	117.11	117.11
6 2½s 48	105.30	105.30	105.30
2 2s 50-48	102.11	102.11	102.11
15 2½s 53-49	103.24	103.24	103.24
5 2¼s 53-51	102.5	102.5	102.5
8 2⅞s 60-55	106	105.17	106
5 2¾s 63-58	104.12	104.12	104.12
5 2¾s 65-60	104.25	104.25	104.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
8 Alleghany cv 44	70¾	69	70¾
5 Alleghany cv 5s 49	60½	60⅜	60½
32 Alleghany 5s 50 st	33½	32	33½
4 Allegh Val 4s 42	105	104⅝	104⅝
3 Allied Stores 4½s 51	90	89⅞	90
6 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108¼	107¾	108¼
14 Am & For P5s 2030	48¾	48	48¾
24 AmIGChem 5½s 49	102	102	102
1 Am Int 5½s 49	91½	91½	91½
1 Am T&T 5½s 43	106½	106½	106½
27 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106½	106⅜	106½
56 Am T&T 3¼s 61	107	106¼	107
2 Am W W &E 6s 75	100½	100½	100½
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 Arm Del 4s'57	96½	96¼	96½
10 Arm Del 4s'55	97	97	97
24 AT&SF 4s'95	103½	103⅛	103½
15 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	92	90⅞	92
10 AT&SF 4½s'48	102	102	102
3 A C Line 1st 4s'52	66	65½	66
1 A C Line 4½s'64	43	43	43
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	28	28	28
35 Atl Refin 3s'53	105⅞	105½	105⅞
8 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	58⅛	58	58⅛
51 B&O '95 st A	23⅞	22½	23¼
27 B&O '95 st C	26⅝	25½	25½
25 B&O 2000 st D	23¼	23	23
9 B&O '96 st F	23	23	23
77 B&O cv '60 st	11¼	9⅝	11
7 B&O 1st 4s'48	60	57⅝	60
5 B&O PLE&WV 4s'51 st	46½	46¼	46½
1 B&O S W '50 st	38	38	38
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s'51st	55	55	55
1 Bang & Aroo 5s'43	91⅜	91⅝	91⅝
4 Bell Tel 5s'48 B	112½	112⅜	112½
13 Beth Stl 3½s'52	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Beth Stl 3¼s'59	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
41 Boston&Me 5s'67	51½	51	51
27 Boston&Me 5s'67 st	49	48⅞	48⅞
9 Boston&Me 4½s'61 st	49	48½	48¾
41 Boston&Me 5s'55	53	51¾	51¾
5 Boston&Me 5s'55	49	49	49
13 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	107	17-32	107¼ 107 17-32
3 Buf R&P '57 st	33½	31	33½
8 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	84	81⅜	84
2 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	83	83	83
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	77½	76½	77½
24 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	81	77½	81
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	81	80	81
10 Can Nor 6½s 46	92	90	92
4 Can Pac 5s 44	90	89⅞	90
6 Can Pac 5s 54	58	58	58
2 Can Pac 4½s 46	62	62	62
66 Can Pac 4s perp	42¼	41	42½
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	76	76	76
8 Cen New Eng 4s 61	39	37¾	39
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	106¼	106¼	106¼
22 Cen Pac 5s 60	36⅜	34⅞	36½
1 Ch R I & P 5s 87	14	14	14
3 Can RR NJ 4s 87	11	11	11
1 Cen Steel 8s 41	109	3-32	109 3-32 109 3-32
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	70	70	70
1 ChampP&F(38)43¼s50	103	103	103
2 C&O 4½s 92	119	119	119
12 C & O 3½s 96 D	96½	96⅛	96⅜
4 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 C & O rfg 3½s 63F	105	104⅝	105
6 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	79	78½	79
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	75	75	75
7 CB&Q gen 4s 58	87	86	86½
13 CB&Q 4s 11 49	95	94½	95
1 CB&Q 3½s 11 49	91½	91½	91½
9 Chi & E 111 6s 34	117½	117	117½
4 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	11½	11½	11½
1 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	11	11	11
5 Chic Gt West 4s 59	22	22	22
5 Chi I & L 5s 66	4¼	4¼	4¼
79 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	4½	4¼	4½
6 CM&SP 4½s 89C	19	18¾	19
25 CH&SP gen 4s '89	17⅞	17⅞	18¼
3 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	7¼	7	7¼
11 Chi&NW cv 4¼s '49	2	1¾	2
9 Chi & NW 4½ 2037	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
2 CRI & P 4½s '52A	5	5	5
5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	5	5	6
24 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	4	3⅝	4
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
10 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	87½	87½	87½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	87½	87½	87½
77 City of NY 3s '80	91⅛	89⅝	91⅛
158 City of NY 3s '80 wi	91	89¾	90⅞
3 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	107	106½	107
7 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	107	107	107
1 Clev & Pitts 4½s '42 B	107½	107½	107½
1 ClevSh Line 4½s '61	69	69	69
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	78	78	78
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	78	78	78
5 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	72¼	71⅝	72¼
4 ClevUnT4½s '77C	64	63¼	64
1 Col F&I 5s '70	71	71	71
5 Col & So 4½s '80	24	22¾	24
2 Colombia G 5s '52 May	101	100½	101
12 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99½	98⅞	99½
9 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	107⅝	107½	107⅝
7 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
15 Comwlth Edcv3½s '58	113	112½	113
1 Comwlth Pow 3¾s '61	109	109	109
1 Con Edis 3½s '48	106½	106½	106½
4 Con Edis 3½s '58	106½	106½	106½
16 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¼	103⅝	104¼
6 Consum Pow 1st 3¼s '69	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '65	105½	105½	105½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106	106	106
7 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105	105	105
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	21	21	21
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	29¾	29¾	29¾
36 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	41½	40¼	41½
2 D & R G 4½s '36	6	6	6
27 Det Ed 4½s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
13 Det Ed 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
3 Duquesne Lt 3⅛s '65	107¼	107	107
2 East Ry Minn 4s '48	105	105	105
32 Erie rfg 5s '67	10¼	9½	10
42 Erie rfg 5s '75	10¾	9¾	10¼
26 Erie gen lien 4s '96	20⅜	18¾	20⅜
11 Erie cv 4s '53 A	16	15¼	16
3 Erie cv 4s '53 B	15	15	15
2 Erie Gene 5s '57	57	57	57
10 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	107	106⅞	107
1 Fed Lt&Tr 5s'54 B	99	99	99
8 Firestone T&R B 3½s'48	105¼	105⅛	105¼
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74	5	5	5
3 Francis Sug 6s '56	46	46	46
2 Gen Mot Accept3¾s'51	103	13-32	103 13-32 103 13-32
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	67½	66½	67
3 Goodrich 4¼s '56	102	101¼	102
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	96	96	96
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	87	87	87
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	79	78¾	79
11 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	97	96½	97
16 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	90½	89½	90½
4 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	70	70	70
1 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	107	107	107
12 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	59	58½	59
3 Hoe & Co 1st 6½s '44	73¾	72½	75¾
2 Housatonic 5s '37	41¼	41¼	41¼
7 HudsonCoal 5s '62A	26½	26	26½
11 Hud & Man rfg 5s'457	39½	38¾	39½
1 HudsMan inc 5s '57	110	110	110
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	109½	109¼	109½
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	35	34	35
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	38¼	38¼	38¼
2 Ill Cen 4½s '66	35½	33	35
4 IC&CSLaNA 5s'63A	38½	36½	38½
5 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	35½	34⅞	35
10 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	102	101½	102
3 Interb R Th 7s '32ct	72½	72½	72½
11 Interb R Tr 6s '32	31¼	31	31
76 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66ct	76¼	75¼	76¼
14 Interb RTr rgf 5s '66	76	75¼	76
4 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	82	81½	82
6 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	71½	7	71½
3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	71½	71½	71½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	42½	42	42½
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	56	54	56
1 Int Paper 6s '44	93	93	93
1 Int Paper 5s '47	100½	100½	100½
4 Int T&T 4½s '52	23	22½	23
22 Int T&T 5s '55	23¾	23½	23¾
4 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	94¼	94¼	94¼
10 K C South 5s '50	55½	55½	55½
8 K C South 3s '50	57	56	57
4 Koppers Co 4s '51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53 D	39	38½	39
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	38½	38⅛	38½
2 Lac Gas 5s '42	80¼	80¼	80¼
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '43 st	51	51	51
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54 st	24¾	24¾	24¾
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64 st	24	24	24
2 Leh Val H Term 5s '54	30	30	30
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	93¼	93¼	93½
5 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	93⅜	9	93⅜
13 Libby McN & L 4½s '55	99½	99½	99½
4 Liquid Carb 4s '47	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Lorillard Co 5s '51	123	123	123
3 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	77	76⅞	76⅞
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	93	93	93
1 Lou & N 4½s 2003	83	83	83
6 Louis & N 3½s 2003	74	73	74
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	72	72	72
5 Manhat Ry 4s '90	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
35 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	82½	82	82½
10 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	45	45	45
18 Man Ry 2d 4s 2013 ct	45	44½	45
3 McKesson & R 5½s '50	85	85	85
1 Mead Corp 4½s '55	101½	101½	101½
2 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	101¾	101	101¾
4 Midland RRNJ 5s'40	20½	20	20½
26 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	4	4	4
11 M-K-Tex aj 5s'67	3¾	3½	3¾
5 M-K-T 4½s'78	10	10	10
5 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	9	9	9
26 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	1	1	1
13 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	14	13¼	14
23 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	14	13¼	14
10 Mo Pac 5s'80 H	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
22 Mo Pac 5s'81 I	13½	13¼	13½
12 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	17⅜	13¾	17⅜
5 Mob&O 4½s'77 ct	23	23	23
5 Monogah Ry 4s'60	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 MonWPa Pub Sv 6'65	106½	106½	106½
4 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Morris & Essex 5s'55	34	30	34
3 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	36½	36¼	36½
16 Nat Distil 3½s'49	101	100½	101
25 Natl Steel 3s'65	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 N O Pu Sv 5s'52 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 N Orl Term 4s'53	55	55	55
4 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	28½	28½	28½
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	49¾	48½	49¾
44 NYC 4½s 2013 A	44½	43¾	44¼
14 NYC cn 4s '98	50½	48½	50½
17 NYC 3¾s '46	75	75	75
47 NYC cv 3¼s '52	48¼	46	48¼
1 NYC & HR 4s '42	87	87	87
6 NYC&HR 3½s '97	70	69½	70
5 NYC & HR 3½s '97 reg	65	65	65
2 NYCh&StL 6s '41	71	70	71
4 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	53½	53	53½
44 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	48¼	44½	48
10 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	74½	74	74½
52 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	102¾	102½	102¾
2 NY Dock Co 4s '51	47⅞	47½	47⅞
4 Panama 5s '63A st asd	52⅝	52	52⅝
4 Peru 1st 6s '60	5⅝	5½	5⅝
13 Peru 2nd 6s1961	5⅛	5	5⅛
2 Queensld 7s '41	60	60	60
2 Rio de Jan 6½s'53 ct	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
11 Rio Gr do Sul 7s'66	5½	5	5
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s'68	5⅛	5	5⅛
8 Rome 6½s'52	28¼	27	28¼
4 Sao Paul Cty 8s'52	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 Sao Paulo Et 7s'40	23½	22½	22½
1 Sao Paulo St 6s'68	5	5	5
3 Tokyo City 5½s'61	59	59	59
1 Tokyo El Lt 6s'53	59	59	59
1 Uruguay 6s'60	44¼	44¼	44¼
6 Urug aj 3¾s4s4¼s'79	35½	35¼	35¼
4 Venet Pr M Bk 7s'52	28	27	27

Total today, 4,282,000; previous day, 4,356,550; week ago, 4,626,100; year ago, 4,421,200; two years ago, 4,567,925; Jan. 1 to date, 780,776,950; year ago, 770,072,050; two years ago, 775,882,480.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Boston Stocks

June 12

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	72	70	72	69½
8.00	Bos Edison	130½	128½	130	129
5.00	Bos Elevated	40½	40	40½	40
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	17½	17½	17½	17½
.64	Bos Pers Prop	11½	11½	11½	12
..	East Gas&Fuel	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
1.12½	East G&F pr pf	44	43	44	42
..	E M SR 1st pf	56	56	56	56
..	Eastern SS	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
1.00b	Employrs Group	18	17¾	18	17⅞
1.25	First Nat Stors	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	34⅝
..	Isle Royale	1½	1½	1½	1½
..	Mergenthaler	14¼	14¼	14¼	14
..	Narr Rac A	5	5	5	5¼
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	112	112	113	111½
..	North Butte	60c	50c	60c	48c
..	Shawmut Assoc	8¾	8½	8¾	8
..	Sulliv Mach	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7½
..	Torrington	27½	25½	27½	25
..	Un Twist Drill	29½	29½	29½	27½
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	62	61	62	59¾
..	Utah M & T	45c	43c	45c	40c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940, no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 10 compared with June 9, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts, $39,154,645.41 ($20,966,024.31); expenditures, $36,738,254.16 ($29,402,509.41); net balance, $1,964,309,810.33 ($2,892,971,-665.01); working balance included $1,-237,739,052.70 ($2,220,997,303.44); customs receipts for month, $9,273,681.68 ($7,925,-214.32); receipts for fiscal year (July 1), expenditures, $8,823,458,469.56 ($8,572,045,-188.85); excess of expenditures, $3,511,141,-252.37 ($3,379,525,141.25); gross debt, $42,793,213,235.63 ($40,354,546,410.09); decrease under previous day, $3,583,691.64; gold assets, $19,362,182,162.90 ($16,008,-915,154.70).

Week's Gold Influx Of $532,477,333 Breaks Records

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department announced that gold imports attained the unprecedented total of $532,477,333 last week.

This huge amount of the metal was listed as coming mostly from Canada, but officials indicated that much of it really belonged to France.

The department said that $399,-802,223 of the metal was deposited under earmark to the credit of foreign governments, boosting the total of such foreign gold here to $1,686,703,889.

The one week total was larger than imports for the whole month of May. It was many millions larger than gold receipts in any other single week in American history.

Reports showed $483,353,379 from Canada, $21,762,454 from the United Kingdom, $3,567,477 from India, $16,588,610 from South Africa and $3,928,264 from Switzerland.

Contrasting with the huge shipments from the Allies, some German gold was reported for the first time in months, but amounted to only $6,638.

Silver imports totaled $1,020,471, about the usual amount, and included $560,322, from Mexico and $205,798 from Canada. For the second straight month, Bolivia bought some American gold, obtaining $3,-545,467 last week. She bought an almost exactly equivalent amount during May. With other tiny gold shipments, gold exports last week totaled $3,549,323. Silver exports amounted to $94,100.

Steel Shipments Up Sharply in May

NEW YORK (AP)—U. S. Steel Corp. announced a sharp increase in shipments of fabricated steel in May to a total of 1,084,057 net tons.

The gain was 176,153 tons over April's 907,904 and compared with 795,689 tons shipped in May, 1939.

Thus far in 1940, the subsidiaries of U. S. Steel have delivered 5,-078,714 tons of steel compared with 4,030,842 in the first five months last year.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Concord Gas 7% pf	50c	..	Aug. 15	July 31
Intl P&Pow 5½ pf	$1.25	..	June 29	June 21
Iowa So Util 7% cum pf	$1.75	..	July 1	June 15
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	..	July 1	June 15
Nat Sup 5½% pf 68¾c	..	..	July 1	June 21
Do 6% pf	75c	..	July 1	June 21
N Eng G&E$5.50 pf	50c	..	July 16	June 25

Extra

Ch Str Inv Tr	5c	..	July 15	June 15
Peoples Nat Bk Wash (Seattle, Wash)	25c	..	June 29	June 24

Initial

Mid City N Bk Chi	$1	Q	July 1	June 25

Increased

2d N B Wash D C	$1.80	S	July 1	June 20
Selby Shoe	25c	..	June 29	June 20

Interim

Inland Invest	20c	..	June 29	June 20

Irregular

Art Metal Const	35c	..	July 1	June 22
Broad St Invest	22c	..	July 1	June 21
Kirsch & Co A & B	50c	..	June 25	June 15
Leonard Ref	5c	..	June 15	June 5
2d N B Wash D C	$1.80	..	June 29	June 20
Wolverine Tube	15c	..	June 29	June 21

Regular

Aetna Ins	40c	Q	July 1	June 12
Am Coach & B	25c	..	July 1	June 20
Am Dist Tel Co	$1.25	Q	June 22	June 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 15	June 15
Amer Insul Corp com	75c	S	June 15	June 8
conv pr pf	$2	..	June 15	June 18
Am Pot & Chem	$2	..	June 15	June 18
Amerex Hldg Corp	50c	..	Aug. 1	July 10
Bank of N Y	$3.50	Q	July 1	June 21
Branch Bk & Wilson N C	$2	Q	July 1	June 29
Brantford Cordage Co. Ltd $1.30 1 pf	32½c	Q	July 15	June 20
British Col El Pr Co Ltd 5% pr pf ($1)	2½%	S	July 15	July 3
Bklyn Bor Gas Co	75c	S	July 10	June 24
Do 6% ptsc pf	75	Q	July 1	June 21
Broad St Inv	22c	Q	July 1	June 21
Can Gen Inv, Ltd, reg (n)	12½	Q	July 15	June 29
Cap Admin pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 27
Carriers & Gen C	2½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Cent Fire Ins	25c	..	June 28	June 27
Chain St Inv Tr	20c	Q	July 15	June 15
Cin Un Stk Yds	30c	Q	June 29	June 22
City Auto Stpg	15c	..	July 1	June 18
Conti C & E pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
De Pinna Co	7½c	..	July 1	June 24
Do pf	15c	Q	July 1	June 24
Dep Bk Shrs	*2½%	..	July 1	May 15
Diamond Shoe	50c	Q	July 1	June 20
Do pf	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 20
Do 2 napf	30c	S	July 1	June 20
Dunkirk T Co (N Y)	$2	Q	July 1	June 24
East Tr Co (Halifax, N S)	$2	Q	July 2	June 20
Endicott Johnson	75c	..	July 1	June 21
Do pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 21
1st Nat Bk N Y	$25	Q	July 1	June 15
Guelph & Ont Invest & S	$.50	S	July 2	June 20
Guelph Tr Ont	$1.25	S	July 2	June 20
Howe Sound	75c	..	June 29	June 21
Inland Inv, Inc.	20c	..	June 29	June 20
Ins Co No Am	$1	S	July 15	June 29
Intype Corp, com	20c	..	July 15	July 1
Kirsch & Co. pf	37½c	Q	June 25	June 15
Kittanning Tel Co	50c	Q	June 15	May 31
Knapp Monarch	62½c	Q	July 1	June 21
Lambton L&Inv	$1	..	July 1	June 15
Manischewitz Co	$1	..	July 1	June 20
Mfrs. L. Inc. To-ronto	$6	S	July 2	June 26
Mass. F&M Ins	$5	S	June 26	June 20
Maui Agri	15c	..	July 1	June 21
Merc. Trans&Tdg.	3½	S	June 29	June 21
Mid City NBChic	$1	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 25
Montana Porc Mines Ltd	3c	..	July 15	June 29
Nat Bk Com N Orl	40c	S	July 1	June 14
Nat Steel	50c	..	June 29	June 21
Newberry (JJ) Realty Co 6½%

Washington Sideglances

Many Government offices ban war talk as wasteful—Harry Hopkins now 'boarding' at White House—Mussolini's radio tag-line had amusing flavor—Just what is 'this' hemisphere?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Every man's duty: Many Government offices are putting up signs forbidding the discussion of the war during work hours. It's not the argument they object to, but the waste of time.

From Mrs. Roosevelt on down, Government people are pointing out that the best way for each individual to work for democracy is to do his customary job just as efficiently as possible. You can't if you're talking all the time.

White House Guest: Secretary of Commerce Harry L. Hopkins has closed his Georgetown house and moved to the White House "for the duration of the war."

One of the President's most trusted helpers, Mr. Hopkins has been sleeping at the White House since the day Germany invaded Belgium and Holland so as to be on 24-hour call.

He has even parted with his seven-year-old daughter, Diana. After an artificial motherless existence in Washington for the last four years, Diana has been sent off to the Iowa farm of Mr. Hopkins' old Grinnell College classmates, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kerr, in search of a normal childhood.

Ph. D.: When Congressmen's wives begin to feel laden down with social engagements, visiting constituents, and oncoming re-election campaigns, they get a breath of inspiration from Mrs. John R. Murdock, wife of an Arizona Congressman.

Mrs. Murdock received her Doctor's degree in education from George Washington University this week.

Mrs. Murdock received her A. B. degree 28 years ago at Missouri State Teachers' College after her daughter was born: her Master's Degree from the University of Arizona in 1927 after she had three children, and her doctorate as a grandmother.

Static: Officials here were wryly amused when at the conclusion of Benito Mussolini's declaraiton of war on the Allies the Columbia Broadcasting System announced:

"We wish to thank the sponsors of the serial 'Life Can Be Beautiful' for giving up their time to make this broadcast possible."

"Hemisphere" defined: With new emphasis being placed on the Monroe Doctrine and the warning to foreign nations to keep hands off "this hemisphere," Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts has written to W. S. Boggs, State Department geographer, to find out officially where "this hemisphere" leaves off and the "other hemisphere" begins.

Mr. Boggs frankly admits that "hemisphere" is a very indefinite term. There can be thousands of eastern and western hemispheres in the world depending on where you start to measure. Maps do differ, but at the same time, there is no dispute as to the countries included in the Western Hemisphere ("North America, including Central America, the West Indies, and Greenland, and South America, together with all the islands appertaining to the two continents").

The Western Hemisphere, Mr. Boggs suggests, should run out to the international date line in the Pacific so as to include the westernmost islands of Alaska and roughly half of the earth's surface.

Germans in Uruguay Appeal for Protection

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 12 (AP)—Demonstrators stoned the Italian Club and broke several windows last night before police dispersed the crowd.

Uruguayan Senate committees began considering preparedness measures which would make military training compulsory and would regulate foreign associations.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—The German community has appealed for protection against the hostile attitude of the Uruguayan population. A signed petition, carried to President Baldomir, appealed, "in the name of justice," for material and moral safeguards.

Popular feeling against German policy has been high since before the war, as soon as the worst features of Nazi policy were revealed in foreign action. It has increased during the war with the methods employed in Norway, Denmark, and the Low Countries. The present state of feeling is described in the German petition with the signatures of Ricardo Bayer, Gotfried Duernhoeffer, Waldemar Quincke, Rodolfo Bernitt, Herbert Larsen and Ricardo Rocker:

"The German colony in Uruguay is deeply hurt and offended by the tendentious and unfounded attacks to which it has been exposed by newspaper and radio. We have been excessively offended and the German people, their leader and Government defamed. Newspaper articles are continually provocative and try to influence public opinion against everything and everybody carrying a German name."

The petitioners recognized that European events have "agitated the conscience" but complain that "on the pretext of an ideological invasion or attack against national sovereignty," the populace is being incited to violence against German residents, descendants and their Uruguayan friends.

Two Inquiries Pushed

The German community appeal was disclosed following the announcement by the Undersecretary of Interior, Garcia Serrato, that investigations into Uruguayan Naziism and "fifth column" activities are being accelerated. In the National Defense Ministry it was denied there is proof of naval or army officers sympathizing with foreign doctrines.

President Baldomir sent a message to Congress which proposed the strengthening of Article 38 of the Constitution covering the right of free association within the law. He asked for a new law to define and illegal association. It is aimed obviously against foreign community activities. The message was signed by the President and all his Ministers.

Control of Foreign Schools

Illegal organizations are defined as those which employ uniforms, symbols, signs, or salutes identified with foreign parties or tendencies; also those which spread ideas contrary to democratic practices or linked in any way to the will of a foreign person or country. The Minister of Interior will have summary powers of dissolution, though appeal will be admitted to the Cabinet Council.

Foreign schools—that is, those who give principal instruction in a non-Spanish language — will come under the direct control of the Executive. Introduction of every class of foreign political propaganda is prohibited and penalties established for press and radio attacks on foreign countries and governments in friendly relationship with Uruguay.

President Baldomir, committing his bill to Congress, said opinion was more and more surprised by the propaganda and acts of certain groups who are "foreigners in the majority." He deplored the spread of ideas foreign to the Uruguyan Constitution and the private education of children in a foreign language and according to doctrines out of harmony with national tradition. It was a question of dealing with "a new and complex phenomenon in our social and political life," he declared.

Gen. Julio A. Roletti, National Defense Minister, referring to the recent decision to invest 10,000,000 pesos, about $3,800,000 on rearmament, stated there had been practically no purchases for many years, so that the problem could be solved only gradually; otherwise, the budget will be upset.

A first installment, the 10,000,000 pesos, will be spent on two destroyers, improved air equipment, heavy coast artillery, machine guns for the army and reserve stocks of ammunition for the new conscript army.

Germans Ousted

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 12 (AP)—All German employees of Avianca, new national airlines company created by merger of the Scadta and Saco lines, were dismissed yesterday.

The company announced that it had contracted, through Pan American Airways, for pilots and instructors to train Colombian copilots to replace foreign personnel.

Personnel Changed

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—J. T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways, last night confirmed the merger of the Scadta and Saco air transport lines in Colombia and said trained American personnel had been sent to cooperate with native Colombian personnel in administration of the new company, Avianca.

Pan American has owned an interest in Scadta for several years, Mr. Trippe said.

Mexico Speaks

MEXICO, D. F., June 12 (AP)—The Mexican press was pledged today to "co-operate with the Government" by avoiding publication of unverified reports of "fifth column" activities and by minimizing news of local origin that might favor the totalitarian cause at home or abroad.

The pledge was delivered at a closed meeting which the publishers of the capital's newspapers attended last night at the request of President Cardenas.

Secretary of the Interior Ignacio Garcia Tellez told the publishers the President feared that widespread publicity given reports of alleged Nazi and Communist activities in Mexico might give the United States the idea this nation was antidemocratic and anti-American.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Garcia Tellez said in the name of the President, Mexico is unequivocally on the side of the world's democracies, is pro-United States, a staunch defender of Pan-American solidarity and faces no serious dangers from internal activities by Nazis, Fascists, or Communists.

U. S.-to-Italy Links by Cable Break Suddenly

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—Western Union and the Commercial Cables Company said their direct cable connections with Italy were suddenly interrupted yesterday.

The Italian Cable Company's line between the Azores and Italy was the apparent location of the disconnection, Commercial Cables said. Western Union reported the interruption somewhere near Malaga on their line from the Azores to Malaga, Barcelona and Rome.

Messages by way of Commercial Cables were sent through Mackay Radio Telegraph, while Western Union said cables to Rome would be sent on an alternate route subject to delay and sender's risk.

Britain cut the German cable during the World War in 1914 and again in September, 1939, when it went to war with Germany.

NEW YORK, June 12 (AP)—The editor of its Paris edition cabled the New York Herald Tribune that it would publish today and hoped to continue publication in the besieged French Capital.

Previous reports said French-language papers in Paris had suspended publication and a separate report from Paris had said the Paris edition of the Herald Tribune had suspended temporarily after 53 years of continuous operation.

Crown Princess Heads for Quebec

HALIFAX, N. S., June 12 (AP)—Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her two small children entrained today for Quebec.

They arrived June 11 to take refuge in Canada for the announced purpose of safeguarding the continuance of the royal dynasty.

Before departing, the Princess stood on the deck of the Netherlands warship which brought her here and addressed the officers and sailors in Dutch. As she left, the seamen gave her three cheers and then three cheers for the Netherlands.

A special train sped her toward Quebec, where she is expected to stay either at the Quebec citadel—summer home of the Governor General—or at the Chateau Frontenac Hotel.

Economic Mission Off to Japan

SAN FRANCISCO, June 12 (AP)—Maj. Gen. John F. Ryan, U. S. A., retired, an A. E. F. officer whose command included the famous "fighting sixty-ninth" regiment from New York leaves today for Japan on a mission of peace.

Head of an economic mission sponsored by Japanese and American business interests, he hopes to get facts helpful in stabilizing trade between the United States and the Far East.

Eastman Dillon Company, New York bankers, and the Japan Economic Federation, representing leading Japanese industrialists, have employed the General. Accompanied by his assistants, Simon Whitney, advisor of Edie & Co., investment counsel of New York, and Warren Hunsberger, economics professor at Yale, he will tour Japan and then go to China and Manchukuo.

Vargas Lauds Fascist Aims While Asserting Neutrality

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 12 (AP)—President Vargas, in a speech apparently defending Europe's dictatorships, declared yesterday that "vigorous peoples fit for life must follow the route of their aspirations, instead of in contemplating that which crumbles and falls in ruins.

It is necessary, Dr. Vargas added, "to understand the new epoch and remove the rubbish of dead ideas and sterile ideals."

Observers contrasted the Brazilian President's address with President Roosevelt's message the night before, charging that Italy's declaration of war was a stab in the back of a neighbor.

Dr. Vargas, who has ruled Brazil through a dictatorship for all except three months of his 10-year regime, declared:

"We are crossing, and all humanity is passing, an historical moment of grave repercussions resulting from rapid changes of values.

"Antiquated Formulas"

"We are marching toward a future different from all we know in economic, political and social organization and we feel that old systems and antiquated formulas have entered a decline.

"It is not, however, as pessimists and stubborn conservatives pretend, the end of civilization but the beginning, tumultuous and fecund, of a new era."

Dr. Vargas spoke from a Brazilian warship on the 75th anniversary of the Battle of Riachuelo, a Brazilian naval victory over Paraguay.

Before delivering the section of his speech which observers contrasted with President Roosevelt's, Dr. Vargas declared "we are united by ties of strict solidarity with all American countries around the ideas, aspirations and common interests in our defense."

The President proclaimed Brazil's neutrality in the war between Italy and the Allies.

Declaring nationalism and force are now dominant over pacifism and internationalism, he asserted:

Change in Economies

"Political democracy is replaced by economic democracy in which the power emanating directly from the people and instituted for the defence of their interests organizes work, which is the spring of national greatness and not the way toward private fortunes.

"There is no longer a place for regimes founded on privilege and distinction; only those subsist which incorporate all the nation in the same duties and offer social justice and opportunities in the fight for equality."

Dr. Vargas, head of the largest nation in South America, was the first President on this continent to make a personal declaration on European developments.

Many observers regard Brazil, with her eastern section jutting toward Africa and her southern provinces containing large communities of Germans and Italians, the most dangerous American country for outside attack or internal disorder.

Argentina Neutral

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 12 (AP)—The Government last night decreed Argentine neutrality in Italy's war against the Allies.

The Senate received and sent to a committee the Government's bill carrying emergency powers to deal with any activities which might endanger Argentine neutrality.

Official sources withheld comment on the speech of Brazil's President, Getulio Vargas, but some persons close to the Argentine Government expressed the opinion that the speech was "for internal consumption."

Afternoon newspapers received news of the speech too late for editorial comment, but Critica headlined: "In Fascist Language Vargas Justifies Barbarian Aggression."

Noticias Graficas said: "Vargas made a speech with Fascist leanings."

Quincy Arrives

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 12 (AP)—The United States cruiser Quincy, dispatched to South America on a "good will cruise," arrived at Rio de Janeiro today.

Border Activity

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 12 (AP)—Usually reliable sources said yesterday that Argentina and Paraguay both had strengthened their frontier garrisons in recent days without explanation.

The Argentine Interior Ministry confirmed that "precautions" were being taken but without indicating either the reason or the precise place.

Unofficial sources said all Argentine borders, especially those with Brazil, were under close watch.

Mexico Sorry

MEXICO, D. F., June 12 (AP)—President Cardenas cabled President Lebrun of France yesterday that Italy's declaration of war had left a "painful impression" on the Mexican Government. "I renew my prayers for the happiness of the French people and for the personal well-being of Your Excellency," President Cardenas said.

Brazilian Aid

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—A Brazilian diplomat said the Brazilian Embassy would look after Italian interests in Great Britain for the duration of the war.

However, since the Italian Ambassador still is in London the Brazilians have not yet fully taken over.

Refugees in Mexico Harvesting First Crops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALTILLO, Mexico—The cooperative farm being worked near here by 15 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria has yielded its first harvest to the erstwhile musicians, merchants, and bankers who now labor with tools almost as primitive as those of Old Testament Jews.

Mexico welcomes refugees, but those who enter the country without any capital whatever are barred from commercial pursuits or employment on salary, and allowed to stay, and eventually to seek citizenship, only if they work the land. This provision seems necessary so that penniless immigrants will not become public charges, for on the land they can feed themselves, at least.

The refugees have taken a harvest of barley and wheat, and now their tomato and potato crops are coming in. They have four years more "to go" before they can seek and acquire Mexican citizenship, and then, if they wish, return to their professions.

Boards Barricade Entrances to 'Els' As New York Retains Single Route

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 12 — Entrances to large sections of the Second and Ninth Avenue elevated lines were being boarded up today following termination of service on parts of tne lines at midnight last night.

As preparations for razing the structures started, city officials were concluding plans to bring subway, elevated, street car and motorbus holdings of the Interborough Rapid Transit System, last of the city's huge privately-owned transit facilities, under city ownership at midnight tonight.

Acquisition of the Ninth Avenue line south of 155th Street and the Second Avenue line north of 60th Street by condemnation was negotiated by the City to save $11,000,000 on the cost of unification.

Abandonment of the "Els," oldest transit facilities in the city, was unmarked by official ceremonies, but noisy crowds jammed the last runs of both lines and stripped the cars of practically everything removable as souvenirs.

Ninth Avenue "El" passengers transfer at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue (Polo Grounds) from the Bronx spur line, which is continuing in operation, to the grand concourse line of the independent subway system.

The Ninth Avenue line was New York City's first rapid transit system and the oldest elevated route in the world. Construction was started July 1, 1867, and the first steam train made its trial trip on the line between Cortlandt Street and Battery Place on July 1, 1868.

The Second Avenue is the youngest of the "Els" and was begun in 1879.

The Sixth Avenue line, acquired by the city in December, 1938, and later demolished, was started on April 19, 1876.

When sections of the Ninth and Second "Els" have been removed, New York City will have only one complete elevated line—the Third Avenue, which is not expected to be removed until substitute transit facilities are provided.

Elevated lines have done much to depreciate adjacent property and their removal is expected to raise assessments here and improve the appearance of the city. Their passing under the unification arrangements of Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, however, leaves New York City with inadequate transport facilities, especially between the Bronx and lower Manhattan. Bronx residents have long protested to the Mayor against razing of the "Els" until alternate facilities were provided, but to no avail.

The City stood to lose millions if the "Els" were brought under municipal ownership under the unification plan, for the City would not be able to condemn its own properties and would thus lose the benefit of increased real estate valuation on properties near razed "Els."

Cudahy in Belgium To Help Americans

BERLIN, June 12 (AP) — John Cudahy, United States Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxemburg, who has been in Berlin for several days discussing Belgian affairs with the American Embassy and German authorities, departed for Brussels last night primarily to look after Americans caught in Belgium by Germany's invasion.

Mrs. F. D. R. Ready To Work With A. Y. C.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 12 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said last night "I would go on working with the American Youth Conference even if there were more Communists in it than I think there are as long as they continued to work honestly for the same ideals for youth that I believe in."

In an address at the Unity Church, the President's wife declared that "the question of youth's problems has nothing to do with their politics. They can belong to any party they choose. There are some Communists in the A. Y. C. I am perfectly sure there are some Communists in it, and there are some youth counsel groups that are dominated by Communists, but I do not consider that the whole organization is dominated by Communists.

"The A. Y. C. is a part of all youth. They are trying to face and solve the problems of youth, and anyone close to the Government of this country knows that youth's problems are tied up with all the other problems the nation has to face.

"The A. Y. C. doesn't represent the youth of the nation as a whole but they are organized and vocal and so they are heard.

"Sometimes they have been heard in ways that it might have been pleasanter for them if they hadn't been heard in just that particular way."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BEACON ST.
Near Exeter
Sunny apt. in this distinctive building consisting of 6 rooms and 3 baths, several fireplaces; for sub-rental at reduced figure from now until the fall and then at the current rate.
R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc.
8 Newbury St. Com. 6166

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON—One-room apt.; view of Charles River Basin; fireplace, shower, electric refrigerator, antiques; very reasonable. Cap. 0774.

N. Y. C., 15 West 11th St.—June-Sept., 6-room, attractive apartment; sun; cool; very reasonable; reference. Stu 9-0024.

N. Y. C., 257 West 96th—Sublet large 2½ bath, kitchen; June 15th-Sept. 15th; grand piano, roof garden, sun deck; bargain; references. SANDERSEN. SU. 7-6625.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Beacon Hill—Unusually attractive, cool, 3-room apartment; sunny, fireplace, elevator, modern kitchenette-dinette. Capitol 8877 or 7990.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ENGLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY
TUDOR HALL . . . 275 Engle Street
Sunny, spacious apartments decorated in the newest manner, surrounding a group of beautifully landscaped gardens now in full bloom.
3-7 Rooms . . . from $55
Henry Pippinger, Inc.
Englewood 3-0611 or Chelsea 2-2770, N.Y.C.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN. 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

PACKARD De Luxe Limousine for all occasions; reasonable rates; insured; owner-driver; best references. BACHMAN, Brooklyn, N. Y. Ingersoll 2-2206.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

1936 DODGE TR. SEDAN. This car is privately owned and carefully driven; will accept trade or give terms. Call Middlesex 0936-M (Massachusetts) for appointment.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

(HAPPY HOURS)—Age 5-14; supervised activities; swimming; begins June 29th. Information, JANE BLAKE, Vales Gate, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pastry shop-delicatessen—fully equipped—cash business—no opposition—splendid for thrifty. 826 20th Street, N. W.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

ADIRONDACKS, Fourth Lake—Housekeeping cottages, modern conveniences; sand beach. MRS. M. BRUSH, Old Forge, N. Y.

AVERILL, VT.—Attractive 6-room cottage on beautiful Lake Averill. All modern improvements. No mosquitoes. Available for July. Folders. M. A. Butler, Dedham, Mass. Tel. Ded. 0224-W.

CAPE COD CEDAR BUSHES
AT MANOMET, MASS.
$500. Electricity. Fireplace. 7 Rooms. Ocean, Beach, Fishing. Rent or Sell. B. W. TURNER, MANOMET, MASS.

GENEVA ON THE LAKE OHIO
Clean, comfortable cottages, accommodate 5 to 7, rent by week or month, also separate rooms, sandy beach. Address Bellevue Cottages, 863 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa. or Geneva on the Lake, Ohio.

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H.
Rest, recreation; $16-18. For pamphlet write above or Kenneth Harbison, 1537 Bklyn Ave., Bklyn, N. Y.

GLENWOOD LODGE. Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors; modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 380 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

MOUNT PLEASANT, GOFFSTOWN, N. H.—HOMELIKE house, individual camps; beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanonoc Mts.; wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table; 59 miles from Boston; 45th season; $15 to $17 weekly, $2.50 to $3 transient; accommodates 25; booklet. Telephone 98—MISS ANNE MERRILL.

QUIET, beautiful farm home; spacious grounds and porch, modern conveniences, excellent food; $10.00 weekly. MISS E. B. COLLINS, Avondale, Pa.

WESTPORT, CONN.—Attractive, comfortable rooms in artistically remodeled old barn; excellent meals; near station, village, beach. Casa Pittoresca, 455 Compo Road, Westport 3680.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS HIGHLY SELECTIVE MEN & WOMEN BUSINESS SERVICE WO 2-2080 280 B'way, N. Y. C. LOUISE C. HAHN

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
HUBBARD 6767 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
660 Park Square Building, Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 6971

HOUSES TO LET

LONG ISLAND—Well-furnished house, insulated, nice grounds, trees, screened porch; 3 minutes station; reasonable. Garden City 4816.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Metropolitan District Commission. Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Metropolitan District Commission at its office, 20 Somerset Street, Boston, until 1 p. m. Wednesday, July 3, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done consists of resurfacing East Border Road from Fellsway East to Highland Avenue, Malden and Medford. Charge for specifications $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposed guarantee shall consist of a certified check or bid bond for $2,000, payable to the order of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 481 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Commission. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. By: Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner. June 10, 1940.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE HIG. 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

MILLINERY

SAMPLE hats, $1.95-4.95, values to $15; smart dresses, $3.95-8.95, values to $20, sizes 10-44. MARY-ALICE SAMPLE SHOP, Queens Boulevard, near Ascan, Forest Hills, N. Y.

MOVING AND STORAGE

EST. — HENRY F. TOWNSEND — 1916
Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member of Allied Van Lines, Inc., 224 Elmer St., Westfield, N. J. Tel. 2-1621

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard st., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVERS PACKERS — Responsible service, local, long distance. WOOD BROS., 40 Water Street, Arlington, Mass. ARL. 0210-0211.

STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE MOVING
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
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OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays; near Grand Central Station. Phone Murray Hill 2-8837, or write Box J-8, Suite 1530, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN
A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

ENGLISHMEADOW
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
Charm of country and seashore; attractive rooms; hot and cold water, innerspring mattresses, convenient baths, living rooms, fireplace, sunparlor; delicious home cooking; $21-23 weekly. Augusta English.

POCONO MTS.—Quiet farm for rest, study, recreation; brooks, groves, lovely countryside; splendid food, swimming, tennis; select clientele; June rates $16; booklet; advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor. MRS. C. E. Palmer, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SCARSDALE, N. Y.—Private English family will accommodate a few paying guests in their large, comfortable country home. Write Box J-8, Suite 1530, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

UNSURPASSED mountain view, home cooking; low rates; swimming; fishing; near Lake Champlain. Burpee, Vergennes, Vermont. Tel. Addison 200.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON
Adjacent to The Mother Church
Attractively
Furnished Housekeeping Suites
1 to 4 rooms with thoroughly equipped kitchens, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
Rates Upon Request
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 0682

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

LOS ANGELES—Our lovely furnished 4-room unit for rent July and Aug. All utilities paid. Garage. 2nd floor, front, private entrance; $60 per month. Box R-33, 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles, Calif.

COUNTRY BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD NOW OPEN
Faith Bickford, Brewster, Mass.

PHOTO FINISHING

ARE you interested in quality photofinishing? We have no desire to compete with bargain offers. We offer first-quality workmanship at an economy price. Any 8 or 8 exposure roll developed and printed, 25c coin. Prompt service. Photomail, Dept. C81, Harrisburg, Pa.

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

SUCCESS stories are being written by many men and women who have discovered the active demand for our Stainless Waterproof Household Necessities. Commission. Ambitious salespeople are invited to request Catalog "M." MARSHEL CO., 1338 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES EXECUTIVE, 20 years' experience large corporations foods, advertising, financial, building, sound products; knows national merchandising problems; directed large organizations; capable of filling high executive position; will go anywhere. EARL R. OBERN, 1934 Norwood Street, Los Angeles.

Local Classified

(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

BOSTON, near The Mother Church, 97 St. Stephen St.—2 rooms, kitchenette, bath, all outside sunny rooms, free electricity for cooking, light, refrigeration, $47.50; modern, restricted elevator building, 132-6 Hemenway St., 1-2 rooms, $32.50-$42.50; large, modern kitchens, free gas and refrigeration. Many others, 1-8 rooms, $25-$85. BOSTON MANAGEMENT CORP., 78 Westland Avenue, Ken. 8335.

FOR SALE—TIMBER ISLAND

LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE. "The Smile of the Great Spirit"—160 acres, 16,000 ft. of shore, well wooded, with many beaches, points, coves and finest lake and mountain scenery; best opportunity for camp, summer school, Y. M. C. A. or residential development; must be sold to close an estate; easy terms. D. E. EATON, Admr., Meredith, N. H.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 275 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1584

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 69-27 Olcott St., MRS. SCHUMACHER, BO. 8-7950—3 rooms, double beds; $1 per person.

FLUSHING, N. Y., 142-03 58th Ave.—World's Fair visitors accommodated; short walk to Fair; private home. Ind. 3-2536.

ROOMS AND BOARD

THE ROBERTS HOME for elderly people or couples—Beautiful grounds, recreation room; near station. 134 Park Ave., East Orange, N. J.

WAKEFIELD, MASS.—Guest and vacation home; quiet, restful environment; home cooked meals; two mins. to train, bus. Crystal 1187-M.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet, rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 177 Beacon St., near Garden, Esplanade; attractive double rooms, fireplace, water; single rooms, bath each floor. Circle 6511.

BOSTON—Exclusive guest rooms near Public Garden, 20 Marlboro St., Com. 7622, and Coolidge Corner, Brookline, at 18 Shaller St.

BOSTON, 362 Commonwealth Ave.—Attractive, quiet single and double rooms for business people and transients. HULIT, Ken. 9196.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant rooms, 1 street floor; permanent, transient; walking dist. The Mother Church. Com. 9323.

BOSTON—Rooms for transient or permanent guests, very near The Mother Church. LILLIAN SMITH, 10 Westland Avenue, Com. 5779.

BOSTON, 441 Marlborough Street—Attractive outside room in private home; reasonable; near The Mother Church. Ken. 0838.

BOSTON, 193 Huntington Ave.—Front, double or single rms., attractively furn.; clean, comfortable; trans., permanent. Mrs. Smith, Com. 5439.

SELECT rooms, single or double—Mrs. Breadmore, 230 Mass. Ave., Suite 3—Transients or permanent. Tel. Commonwealth 1037.

BOSTON—Large, airy rooms; visiting guests; near The Mother Church; FREE PARKING. Mrs. Eva Baker, 88 Gainsboro St. Ken. 9306.

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 110-33 70th Ave., BO. 8-9732—Large room, private bath; private home; $8 per week.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

NEW YORK CITY, 171 West 71st Street, corner Broadway—Single, double, piano; near Christian Science churches. PALMER, SU 7-2570.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway-70th), 4-B—Redecorated; outside; running water; singles; piano; transients; elevator. ENdicott 2-3718.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cool room or share house with congenial people. Chestnut 1411 evenings, 414 N. Garfield St., Arlington, Va.

Washington, D. C., GUNSTON HALL, 1906 Florida Avenue—Desirable rooms for women; attractive roof garden; 20c taxi zone, Dupont 6313.

N. Y. C., 58TH STREET, 127 WEST—KELVIN WOMEN'S RESIDENCE CLUB. Exceptional opportunity business girl or student seeking refined modern home; kitchen privileges, maids, phone; reasonable. Mrs. Muriel White.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 8600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SUMMER WORK—Traveling tutor or companion, experienced traveler; Harvard graduate; remuneration secondary; references. Call Trowbridge 5664, Cambridge, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

JUNIOR COLLEGE student with nursery school experience would like supervision of children in private family for summer. Box D-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SECRETARIAL position wanted. Write 35 Crescent Street, Keene, N. H.

COMPANION - secretary - stenographer - bookkeeping; free to travel; loves children; wishes to be helpful. 532 W. 136th, N. Y. C. (Apt. 3-E).

SUMMER BOARD

IDEAL place for vacation; home-cooked meals. Write for booklet. JEAN HARRAS, Trail's End, Chatham Center, New York.

THE HILLSIDE
Holderness, N. H.
Overlooking Little Squam Lake—Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery, all modern improvements, home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

SUMMER HOMES

POMPTON LAKES SECTION, Glen Wild Lake, Bloomingdale, N. J.—5 rooms, stone bungalow, attractively furnished; running water; exclusive colony; reasonable. Write C. LAYER, 1093 57th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALE, Henderson Harbor, N. Y., summer or year-round home on Lake Ontario; 10 rooms, all modern conveniences including oil-burning furnace; boathouses, 43 acres land; very quiet, beautiful surroundings. MRS. JAMES W. BRAINARD, Henderson Harbor, N. Y.

SUMMER RENTALS

HANCOCK, N. Y., Somerset Lake (150 miles from N. Y. C.)—Privately owned, select colony; ideal lake front location, bathing, boating, fishing; attractive cottages, furnished, all improvements; comfortable beds; state road to lake; rent $150 to $325. Apply FRED FIFIELD (store or home), Hancock; or phone LOIS NASH, Murray Hill 2-0089.

FOR RENT, 7-room cottage, one block from Long Island Sound, 140 Fairfield Ave., Compo Beach, Westport, Conn.

TERMITE CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4468. Get our offer before selling.

A HIGH cash price for worn fur coats, scarfs, mantleau. I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34th (nr. 5th Ave.), N. Y. Wis. 7-7980. Don't fail to get our offer.

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Greeting Cards for June Events
GRADUATIONS
WEDDINGS
and FATHER'S DAY
on June 16th
Post's
370 Main Street
Central Ave. at Harrison St.

Remember
FATHER'S DAY
Graduation and Wedding Gifts (Delivered)
HELEN YEATMAN
237 Park Avenue at Grove Street

Gifts for Father
on His Day, June 16th
at
THE LOMAR CO.
536 MAIN STREET

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
Lunch 40c-50c Dinner 75c-90c-$1.00
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET OR 5-6169

The Cake Cupboard
Baked goods made with the highest quality of ingredients from Home Recipes
52 Harrison Street OR. 3-2469

GUILLAUME'S
Dainty Deb Shop

Specializes in Permanent Waving
84 No. Walnut Street
OR. 5-9750

ROBERT D. RITCHIE

Salesman
Brick Church Buick Co.
65 McKinley Avenue OR. 5-2700

HELENE CAMWELL'S
*The Dress

NEW JERSEY

HOBOKEN

WILLIAM T. HATTEN CO.
ESTABLISHED 1912
Commercial Printing
61-63 Twelfth Street
Telephone Hoboken 3-2084

Lubrication
By "Standard" Trained Men
Zimmer & Holden
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Esso Servicenter
13th Street and Willow Avenue
TEL. HOBOKEN 3-7961

IRVINGTON

Red Cross Shoes for Women
FlorsheimShoes for Men
Children's Shoes Expertly Fitted
HIRSCH'S 1009 Springfield Ave. Irvington Center

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

LOUIS MIGDOLL
Electrical Contractor and House Wiring
See the Bendix Home Laundry demonstrated at our store
219 Monticello Ave. Tel. Del. 3-8973

H. J. Goodman
Department Store for Men, Women and Children
HUDSON COUNTY'S LEADING THRIFT STORE
All Merchandise Guaranteed
337 Central Ave., cor. Lincoln St.

INSURANCE
CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES CLOCKS and JEWELRY
GRUEN WATCHES
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
"Four Square" Esso Station
Tires, Batteries, Accessories
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
Springfield Ave., cor. Pierson Road
SO. 2-9792

A. S. Campbell
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
Repairing Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Pl. SO 2-0537

Electric Shop Radio Service
JOHN H. OSMUN
Artists' Materials
House Paints
179 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-4714

MILLBURN

TALMADGE *Esso* STATIONS
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
Millburn and Morris Aves. Mill. 6-0061
Millburn Ave. and Vauxhall Rd. Mill. 6-1738

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hair Stylist
Phillip the Hairdresser
Formerly Harry & Phillip
609 Bloomfield Avenue
Montclair 2-8169
We carry a full line of dermetics

Elizabeth's Beauty Shoppe
Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
Shampoo and Finger Wave $1.00
42 FAIRFIELD ST. (Watchung Plaza)
PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

C. JOHNSON & CO., Inc.
Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont 2-6208, 9 Midland Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

NEWARK

CHURCH — RESIDENTIAL & INDUSTRIAL BUILDING
SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1000 Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone The Christian Science Monitor, Orange 2-2569. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday.

Father's Day, June 16
DON'T FORGET DAD
He buys in a Man's Store
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

Graduation Specials
at
The Morris Shop
296 Main Street
Complete Outfits
You Save

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
Sold exclusively in Orange by
$5 TO $6
B. Grossman & Co.
235 Main Street

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
When better laundering is done CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

BILSE & GUSTAVSON ESSO STATIONS
Central Ave. and Scotland Road Orange, N. J. OR 3-9611
Springdale Ave. and No. 21st St. East Orange, N. J. OR. 3-9785
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN

HIGHLAND COAL & OIL CO., Inc.
456 SO. JEFFERSON STREET
D&H Quality Coal
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Call OR. 3-0119

NEW
Portable Typewriters
All makes at cut prices
ORANGE TYPEWRITER CO.
192 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

We operate our own plant
A. VOLK & Sons
Cleaners—Tailors
110 Valley Street SO. 3-0100

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Lyndon
Chicken and Noodle Dinner, jar 29c
Turkey and Noodle Dinner, jar 29c
Sliced Chicken in Jars.....jar 49c
155 SO. ORANGE AVE. S. O. 2-4700

ALBERT HAHNE
formerly of
B. Altman and Best, E. Orange
Remember Father
with Arrow Shirts and Ties
58 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-5152

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

Stencheverʼs
FINE SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson
38 Lexington Ave. Passaic, N. J. 188 Main Street Hackensack, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

THE
GOSSARD CORSET SHOP
Be fitted in the new Sta-Up-Top Le Gant
It's So Comfortable
Tel. Plfd 6-2182—186 E. Front St.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"A Safe Place to Shop"
TEPPER'S
Open Thursdays
Until 9
Closed Saturdays at 6
PLAINFIELD N. J. TEL. PL. 6-3100

Plainfield's Metropolitan Store
THE COMPLETE DEPARTMENT STORE
ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

TRY
BLOSSOM HILL FARM'S DELICIOUS ICE CREAM
Fresh From Our Own Farm
Also
Grade A Milk and Dairy Products
205 East 5th Tel. 6-8562
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

BLANKETS
Take our advice and have them washed the SAMO-SET Way. Absolutely Perfect and No Shrinkage.
ALSO CURTAINS—
RUG SHAMPOOING AND MOTH PROOFING
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

M. E. Willoughby FLORIST
Bonded Member F. T. D. A.
401 Watchung Avenue
Tel. Plfd. 6-4263

VAN ARSDALE'S
Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
E. T. Wright—Arch Preserver
Selby's Arch Preserver
"The Centre of the Business Centre"

RED BANK

SUPER-CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN MILK COMPANY
20 West Street Call R. B. 686

RUBY LANE STORES
Quality Merchandise at Consistently Low Prices
RED BANK 1967-J
28 Broad Street Red Bank

Allen's Cleansers & Dyers Inc.
DeLuxe Dry Cleaning
(We Operate Our Own Plant)
24 W. Front St., Red Bank, N. J.
Phone 442

JONES FILLING STATION
Esso
New Esso Gasoline
Red Bank, N. J.
Phones 1845, 3828, 1294

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Remember Dad on Father's Day with Gifts from
SANDY'S HAT STORE
25 Mt. Vernon St. Hack. 2-0782
"Everything for the Well-Dressed Man"

RIDGEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
31 East Ridgewood Avenue
HABERDASHER
Ridge. 6-5230

Phone Ridgewood 6-5763 Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
39 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE., RIDGEWOOD

PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-0328

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD (Continued)

SCIENTIFIC FITTING

Walk-Overs and Edwards Junior Shoes
JACOBUS BOOT SHOP
44 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE
DRESSES • SUITS • COATS

Leeds SHOP INC.
Tel. Ridgewood 6-2315
18 E. Ridgewood Avenue

WE DO OUR OWN
BEAUTEX DRY CLEANING
GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
65 North Broad Street, Ridgewood
Telephone 6-3474
Main Office and Factory Tel.
15 River Rd., Fairlawn, N. J. Lambert 8-1184

SUMMIT

Canoe Brook Farms
Raw and Pasteurized Milk and Cream
James MacDougall & Sons
Telephone Sum. 6-2100

TEANECK

Lily's
Exclusive Millinery Handbags, Hosiery
424 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-2440-J

P. NAPOLI & SONS, Inc.
Jewelers
454 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, N. J.
BRANCHES
208 Main St. 730 Anderson Ave.
Fort Lee, N. J. Grantwood, N. J.

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

TRENTON

A. M. FREEMAN CO.
INSURANCE
of every description and at lowest rates.
ALLYNE M. FREEMAN, Prop.
12 South Montgomery St. Phone 5979

NIEMOND'S
Dresses—Sportswear
6 East State St., Trenton, N. J.
ORA M. HAMMOND, Mgr.

For Quality RUG CLEANING FUR STORAGE LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING BLAKELY LAUNDRY CO. 156 Brunswick Ave. Phone 2-7123

The
TOWN and COUNTRY *Shop*
FASHION FROCKS
for Women and Misses
L. S. Tams-A. G. Van Hise, Proprietors
109 W. State St., Trenton, N. J. Ph. 2-5857

GILBERT & MOTT
The Best Deal in Town
CHEVROLET
426 Princeton Ave. Tel. 8151

UNION CITY

PAlisade 6-9506
PREWITT SERVICE, Inc.
Mobilgas
General Auto Repairs
Complete Lubrication Service
Park Avenue at 44th St.
Union City, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TUTTLE BROS
CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
Coal Lumber Millwork
Mason Materials Hardware
Paint

For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office SERVICE
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

SELECTION OF
Graduation and Wedding GIFTS at
PAUL ALLEMANN'S
Watchmaker and Jeweler
104 East Broad Street

ALBERTA'S ANTIQUE SHOP
General Line of Antiques, Paper Weights, Coins and Stamps
262 East Broad Street

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

CHATTIN BROTHERS
Quality Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds
Wedding Canopies
Estimates Given
139 Central Ave. Tel. WE. 2-0032

SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Brunner's
Dependable Jewelers Since 1900
206 Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Phone 2-0529

WEST NEW YORK

Tel. Union 7-4606
Corsets Made to Order
FRANCES SHOP, Inc.
CORSETS—HOSIERY
Gloves and Ladies' Specialties
6013 Bergenline Avenue
Between 16th and 17th Streets

Eichler Motor Corp.
Hudson Boulevard, Corner Ninth Street
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New and Used Cars
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PENNSYLVANIA

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For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
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Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Distinctive Service
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Steps of Fashion
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For Men Women Children

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Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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GRADUATION and WEDDING GIFTS
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Quality—Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
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White Shoes
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PENNSYLVANIA

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Centrally Located
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816 STATE STREET
"We Make Our Own Candies"
Candied Fruits and Nuts
Beautifully Packed and Mailed by us.
Leave Your Orders at PULAKOS
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10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
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Harolds VALETERIA CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 5232

No other store in Harrisburg has the "Country Club"
Steel Chairs—2 for $5
Big and Roomy—Baked Enamel Finish—Fifth Floor
POMEROY'S

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Chatterbox Tea Room
839½ Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Luncheons and Dinners
Delicious home-cooked flavor

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

LUX
Giving a thought to "cleanliness with your blankets the Lux way."

PARKDALE MARKET
Everything for the Table

THE WHARTON SHOPPE
C. S. SCHELHORN
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DRY GOODS—NOTIONS

Turner's Hardware
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COVER THE EARTH
309 N. Easton Rd. Ogontz 3644

OLD YORK ROAD—Hatboro

I stop at Philip's Rexall Drug Store on my weekly trips to Philadelphia because I like the quality and variety of flavors of their home made ice cream
Lawrence D. Shim
Echo Lake, Monroe County, Pa.
When out driving Hatboro way, stop for home made ice cream at
Philip's Drug Store
17 S. YORK RD. HATBORO, PA.

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Some corner of your home needs a new table and chair from
Russell Smith, Inc.
Ogontz 4601 416 York Road

Remember Dad on
FATHER'S DAY
Cool Summer Pajamas are appreciated
The Cedar Chest
414 York Road

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown (Continued)

DODGE and PLYMOUTH
Motor Cars—Trucks
Good Used Cars
Strouse & Jarrett
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Large Variety of Cotton Dresses
Prices $3.00-$3.95—Sizes 12-44
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Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

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WAGNER'S
SHOE REPAIR SHOP
This Place is the Home of Satisfaction
19 N. Sixth St., Reading, Pa.

FILL YOUR VACATION NEEDS AT
POMEROY'S
A Pennsylvania Institution—Est. 1876

WETHERHOLD & METZGER, Inc.
The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

New Summer Styles Are Arriving Every Day!
Come in and see what's new
CROLL & KECK
622 PENN STREET

• RESTORIZING •
Norau's
CLEANSERS AND DYERS
• FREE MOTHPROOFING •

More People in Berks County
EAT
Maier's
BREAD
Than Any Other Kind
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KNOX *Sparkling* GELATINE
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Edwin W. Haas
Painting and Decorating
Estimates Furnished
Work Guaranteed
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SCRANTON

Cool, New Summer Suits
Now that hot weather calls for feather-weight suits, men of this community will be delighted with the vast array of our cool suit selection. $16.75 to $70.
Samters

Joseph A. Sheeley
"Quality Drug Store"
Cor. Adams Avenue and Linden Street
Try our Fine Sodas and Sundaes
TOILET ARTICLES Early American Spice Woodbury's Yardley's

COURSEN'S
Fine Groceries and Meats
345 Jefferson Ave. Tel. 2-8201

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WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton—Pittston—Wilkes-Barre

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Anderson Automobile Co.
BEST bet's BUICK!
ESSO QUAKER STATE OILS
Day and Night Service
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

PENNSYLVANIA

SEWICKLEY (Continued)

THE SEWICKLEY VALLEY TRUST COMPANY
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION $5,000 NATIONAL INSURANCE FUND FOR EACH DEPOSITOR MEMBER
THE success of children is not the amount of money you leave them—IT'S the kind of habits they learn from you.

LUX
Campney's Grocery
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"
Established 1874
425 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1405

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
SALES Handbags—Silk Underwear Sweaters and Art Linens

SWARTHMORE

Real Estate
EDWARD L. NOYES
23 SO. CHESTER ROAD

MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"—Also Dry Cleaning
Serving All of Delaware County

VOGUE BEAUTY SHOP
Over 10c Store
PHONE 1297

Gifts for Father's Day
JUNE 16
Buchner's Toggery Shop
Open Evenings

UPPER DARBY

SCHNEIDER'S
Home Made Candies and Home Made Ice Cream
23 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

MAY'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Latest Methods in Beauty Aids by Experienced Operators
2nd Floor McClatchey Bldg.
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TED'S SERVICE STATION
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and W. Chester Pk.
Lubricate and change for Summer driving—Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils.
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REAL ESTATE
Homes for sale or rent.
Properties managed, city or suburbs.
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UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

MOYER'S PHARMACY
Burmont Road and Morgan Ave.
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Try Our Candy

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The Greatest Saving of 1940
POMEROY'S Exclusive ALLIED REFRIGERATOR
IMPERIAL MODEL 6½ Cu. Ft. Size $129.95

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ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE INCLUDING LIFE
"WHERE TO BUY IT"
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Cleaner and Dyer
"Particular service for particular people"
Prices Reasonable
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THE ACCESSORY SHOP

"Mark Cross" Gloves
Hand Bags, Accessories,
"Kayser" Silk Hosiery.
23½ South Beaver St.

"THE LINGERIE SHOP"
- Negligees in cotton and silk
- Beach Wear
- Complete line of underwear

19 SOUTH BEAVER STREET

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Adhesion—*Ad-he'-zhun* (*a* short, *e* long, *u* as in circus). Almost like two words when used in contrast with "cohesion"; main stress is placed on the syllables *ad* and *co*.

Anodynes—*An'-o-dinz* (short *a*, *o* as in obey, long *i*).

This word comes from the Greek *anodunos*, "free from pain" (*an-*, negative prefix, and *odune*, "pain"). It, however, was first accepted into Latin as *anodynus*, "a drug relieving pain," and this influenced the spelling of our present word.

Ascension—*A-sen'-shun* (*a* as in account, short *e*, *u* as in circus). The *s* and the *c* merge into a simple *s* sound.

Basal—*Bas'-al* (first *a* long, second as in account).

Bestial—*Best'-yal* (short *e*, *a* as in account). A word of Latin descent, the adjective ending *ial* may be treated as a separate element in pronunciation.

Contingent—*Kon-tin'-jent* (*o* as in connect, *i* short, *e* as in silent).

The Latin *contingere*, "to touch, relate" (*cum*, "together," and *tangere*, "to touch"), lies back of this word, which is used in the sense of "subject to something else."

Discerning—*Dih-zurn'-ing* (both *i*'s short, *u* as in urn). A *z* sound for the *s*; probably so advised by lexicographers because the *z* sound is favored by the majority of speakers.

Divers (Mark 1:34)—*Di'-verz* (*i* long, *e* as in maker). The accent on the first syllable seems to have had the effect of converting the *s* into a *z* sound. This word means different in kind or species.

Embryonic — *Em'-brih-on'-ik* (all vowels short).

Esse—*Ess'-e* (first *e* short, second as in event). Pronounced, in the way of Latin words in Anglicized manner, exactly as it looks. The word is the Latin infinitive meaning "to be."

Essence—*Ess'-ens* (first *e* short, second as in silent). Two syllables, but tied closely together when rapidly spoken.

Evolution — *Ev'-o-lu'-shun* (*e* short, *o* as in obey, first *u* long, second as in circus). A parallel word, "evocation," keeps a long *e*.

Gradations — *Gra-da'-shunz* (first *a* as in chaotic, second *a* long, *u* as in circus).

Kedar (Isa. 42:11) — *Ke'-der* (first *e* long, second as in maker).

Launched (Luke 8:22) — Webster's prefers *loncht* (*o* as in orb), although *lancht* (*a* as in arm) is also permissible.

Permanency — *Pur'-ma-nen-sih* (*u* as in urn, *a* as in sofa, *e* as in silent, short *i*).

Perversion — *Per-vur'-zhun* (*e* as in maker, first *u* as in urn, second as in circus). Webster's favors the *zh* sound in this word. The word indicates a turning aside to something worse — a diverting from right purposes, intents, or objects.

Progenitor—*Pro-jen'-i-ter* (*o* as in obey, first *e* and *i* short, second *e* as in maker).

The Latin *pro*, "before," and *genitor*, "parent," lie back of this word, which we use to designate "a forefather (in a direct line)."

Recreate — *Re'-kre-ate'* (first *e* long, second as in event, *a* long). Almost like two words, the *re* being a distinct element, with minor stress and rather separately pronounced, with long *e*. The word may be pronounced as if it were hyphenated.

Relinquished — *Re-ling'-kwisht* (*e* as in event, both *i*'s short). A *g* sound belongs in the second syllable, *ling*, like "ring."

Sombre—*Som'-ber* (*o* short, *e* as in maker).

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

THE STORMY PETREL

Sometimes called "Mother Carey's Chickens," or "sea runners," petrels spend much of their time at sea. Found on all seas of the world, they have been seen 1,000 miles from land. They have webbed feet, hollow bones and weigh less than an ounce. They sleep on the wing and come ashore only in spring, when they breed and nest in holes in the ground on outlying islands.

A Verse for Today . . .

Their Redeemer is strong; the LORD *of hosts is his name: he shall thoroughly plead their cause, that he may give rest to the land.*—JER. 50:34.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Dresses Can Be Made From Glass?

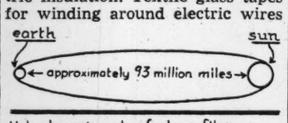
That it is possible to draw heated glass into threads has been known for centuries. The Venetians of the time of Dante drew out slender strings of glass to wind about vases and the like by way of decoration. The Germans made an asbestos substitute for heat insulation on battleships some 20-odd years ago by drawing long strands of heated glass on the rim of a bicycle which a worker pedaled frantically. The rather coarse, irregular glass threads thus produced were broken up to make insulating material.

Today glass marbles can be melted in compact electric furnaces and the molten glass forced out by high pressure steam blowers through tiny holes to form filaments of cobweb-fine delicacy. When these fibers are broken into lengths a foot or so long, carded like wool by machinery, and then wound on spindles, the glass fiber is ready to be woven into coarse cloth. To color the threads, marbles of colored glass are used, for glass fibers will not take dye.

The same electric furnace, without the steam pressure, can make long continuous fibers like rayon. As the filaments of molten glass drop through the tiny holes they are fastened to a rapidly revolving drum which spins out glass filaments at a rate of as much as 60 miles a minute.

When spun into fibers, the glass retains all its natural and invaluable characteristics of stability, high resistance to moisture, acids, salts, and insects, nonconductivity to heat and electricity; and loses its shortcomings of rigidness and brittleness.

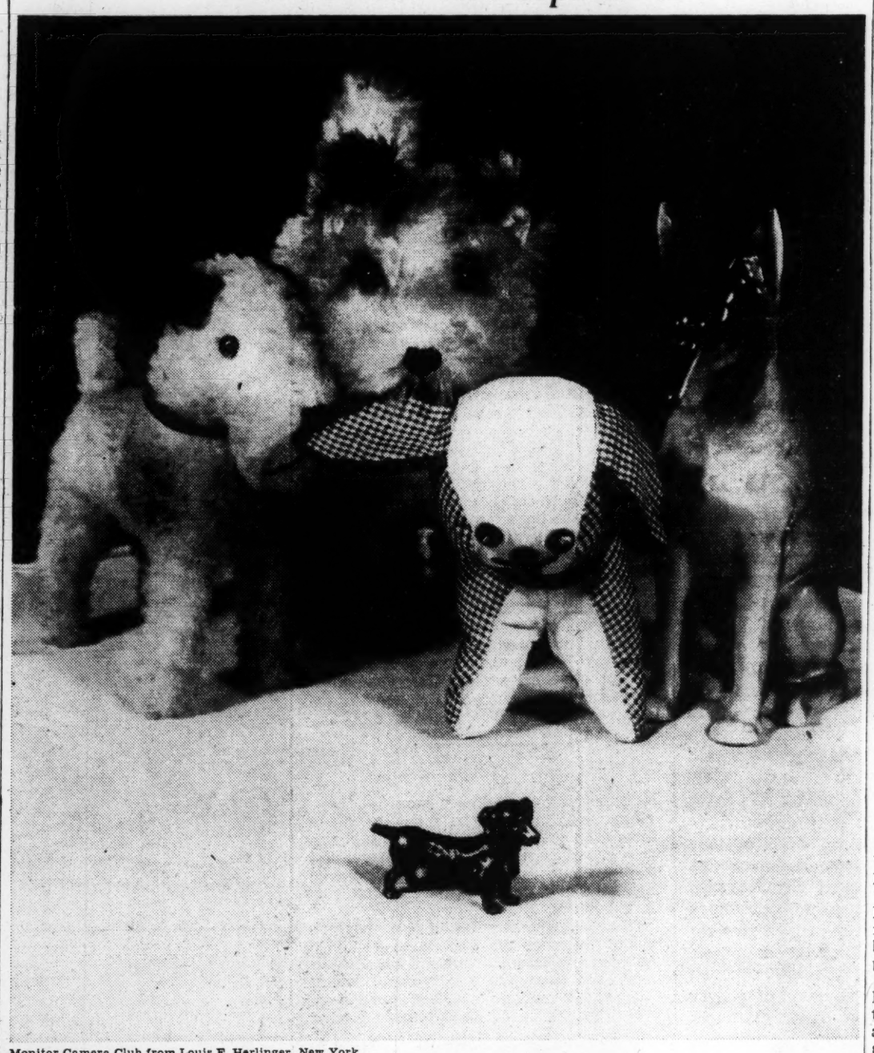
Fabrics have been woven from glass that are as sheer as silk, as soft as cotton, and as rugged as canvas. Dresses can be made of glass and, indeed, have been, for exhibition purposes. But glass textiles have other and more fertile fields at present, such as for draperies, tablecloths that are spotless and stainless, wall "paper," chemical filters, and heat and electric insulation. Textile glass tapes for winding around electric wires



Unbroken strands of glass fiber as much as 10,000 miles long are not at all uncommon, and the combined output of two large American glass works, in a single day, would be a strand long enough to reach from the earth to the sun and back again!

for high-temperature insulation have several times the tensile strength of other tapes and need only to be half as thick to provide the same protection.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

?—Write Your Own Caption—?



Monitor Camera Club from Louis F. Herlinger, New York

Readers are invited to submit captions for picture; and on Wednesday, June 26, the best 10, with names of senders, will be published on this page. A postal card addressed to the Daily Features Editor will serve.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. The Bank of England; so called because it is located on Threadneedle Street.
2. The new name given to the Siegfried Line by Adolf Hitler.
3. Mr. Tureman conducts the Denver Symphony Orchestra.
4. It rises in Dundy County, Nebraska, flows through Colorado and Kansas, and empties into the Kansas River; 445 miles long.
5. Detroit, Michigan.
6. Asia.
7. California's newest national park, north of Sequoia National Park. It contains 454,000 acres of beautiful scenery.
8. It is in the Andes, between Peru and Bolivia.
9. Southwest of Nova Scotia, Canada; the scene of numerous shipwrecks.
10. France, under LaSalle in 1684.

It Has Been Said of Tyranny

Tyranny is always weakness.—James Russell Lowell.

Tyranny and anarchy are never far asunder.—J. Bentham.

That sovereign is a tyrant who knows no law but his own caprice.—Voltaire.

Where law ends, tyranny begins.—William Pitt, the Elder.

A tyrant never tasteth of true friendship, nor of perfect liberty.—Diogenes.

Hateful is the power and pitiable is the life of those who wish to be feared rather than to be loved.—Cornelius Nepos.

Tyranny sways, not as it hath power, but as it is suffered.—Shakespeare.

Of all the evils that infest a state, a tyrant is the greatest; his sole will commands the laws, and lords it over them.—Euripides.

Tyranny is by far the worst of treasons. The prince who neglects or violates his trust is more a brigand than the robber-chief.—Byron.

In Lighter Vein

Logical Answer

Sitting in a concert hall waiting for the concert to begin, a man, seeing a little boy in front of him looking at his watch, bent forward and asked: "Does it tell the time?"

"No," answered the little boy, "you have to look at it."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Catching Up

"Does your watch keep good time?"

"Does my watch keep good time? Why, you notice the days are getting longer, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, that's just the sun trying to get back to schedule with my watch."—Montreal Star.

Signs Worth Seeing

Placard on a grocery display of peaches—Don't squeeze me until I am yours.

Sign in a Pittsburgh restaurant—We don't cash checks. We used to.

At an intersection in a New York city where the congestion is most annoying a sign tauntingly says—If you lived here, you would be home now.

Seen before a country house—Agents, solicitors, collectors, etc., Keep Out! Beware of the Woli on the Porch!

Daily Anecdote

Equality

Once, while President, George Washington made a trip through New England.

At one point in the journey, the President's party was slowed down for a while. The postilion went back to Washington's coach to explain the cause.

"We overtook a man with a loaded cart who occupied the entire road," said the postilion with an injured air. "We asked him to get his team out of the road, so we could pass, but he refused. We told him that President Washington was in the party, but he again declined, saying that he had as much right in the road as George Washington had."

"Well," said Washington quietly, "and so he had."

Daily Quotation

RELIGION is the best armor a man can have, but it is the worst cloak.—BUNYAN.

The Limit Reached

"I don't mind lending you my garden tools, my lawn mower, my ice cream freezer and a lot of other things, but I'll give you fair warning, Rogers!"

"What do you mean?"

"If you come over here trying to borrow my portable garage, I'm going to say 'No'!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Loyal Watchdog

(CP Dispatch in Calgary Daily Herald)

Guelph, Ontario

Bingo, a nine-year-old fox terrier, was recently acclaimed as a hero. He mounted guard at the top of an open manhole while his master lay on the floor nine feet below, and prevented workers from dumping a load of coal down the opening.

George D. Sleeman, owner of Bingo, was walking with the dog when he fell through the coal chute in the storehouse of the Guelph waterworks.

Bingo set up a continuous barking when a truck carrying four tons of coal backed up to the chute. Truckers attempted to chase him away but failed, and found Sleeman on the floor directly beneath the coal hole.

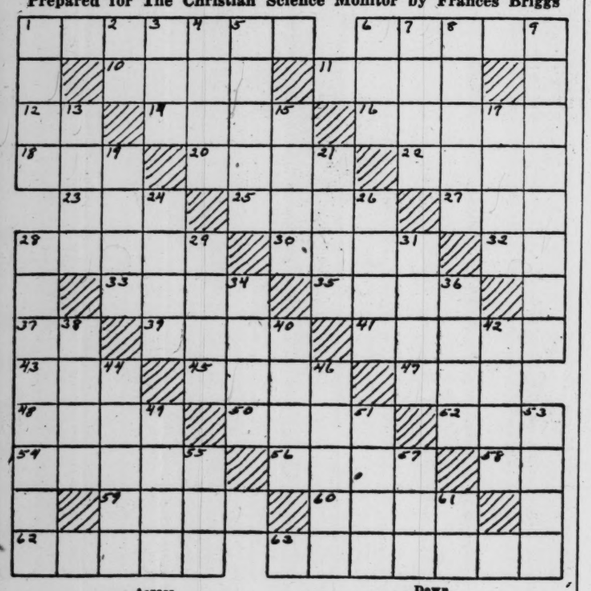
Where Would You Find—

1. The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street?
2. Limes Germanicus?
3. An orchestra conducted by Horace E. Tureman?
4. The Republican River?
5. The Automobile City?
6. The only continent on which tigers are found?
7. Kings Canyon National Park?
8. Lake Titicaca?
9. Sable Island?
10. The nation whose flag first flew over Texas?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is reputed author of Book of Ecclesiastes?
6—In Wagner's opera, Parsifal recovers what sacred weapon?
10—What Greek goddess is mentioned in "The Tempest"?
11—Man's name.
12—Where did Job reside?
14—A kind of fish.
16—What do you call any man of great wealth?
18—What State is south of South Dakota (abbr.)?
20—What river flows to Rhine at Bingen?
22—Dress of state is what?
23—What do curlers aim at?
25—Precious stone.
27—What is a commune of St. Gallen, Switzerland?
28—Jagu is the gipsy fiddler in what opera?
30—What is a Hindu temple?
32—Where is Lake Providence (abbr.)?
33—Benjamin Franklin advised us not to squander what?
35—What is a common title in Moslem countries for a person in authority?
37—Pound (abbr.).
38—Tommy Tucker did what?
41—What is a manufacturing city of Rhine Province, Prussia?
43—What is a river of Sweden?
45—A multiple of three.
47—In "Lady of the Lake," the rose is mentioned as being washed with what?
48—Whose sons were Hophni and Phinehas?
50—What is fruit of a palm?
52—What kind of a dance would Eleanor Powell do?
54—A female relative.
56—What is a lake of Switzerland?
58—Not any.
59—Pastime.
60—Native of Arabia.
62—What playwright did Luise Rainer wed?
63—What is northernmost of Virgin Islands, Br. West Indies?

Down

1—Clotho did what?
2—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
3—What is a city of Nebraska?
4—What title of respect would be used by a Hindu to a Mohammedan?
5—What was first name of author of "A Woman of No Importance"?
6—Male relative.
7—What fruit is commonly oblong?
8—Arm joint
9—Who was author of "Gargantua"?
13—What is a river of Yugoslavia?
15—What Bible character was very strong, and left-handed?
17—Who was keeper of herds of camels in reign of David (I Chron. 27:30)?
19—"Just as the twig is —— the tree's inclined."
21—Who was eponymous ancestor of Hebrews?
24—Who was Greek Goddess of discord?
26—What is monetary unit of Chinese Republic?
28—What is the metropolis of Lilliput in "Gulliver's Travels"?
29—What is a city of western Ukraine, Europe?
31—German song is called what?
34—Who was Geraint's wife?
36—What hard fat is used in plum pudding?
38—If you were in Singaraja, you would be on what island?
40—What is a small dipterous insect?
42—The Ugly Duckling became what?
44—What is a province of Belgium?
46—What is first name of an Edith Wharton hero?
49—What exclamation would frighten Dick Whittington's pet?
51—What river flows into Seine above Rouen?
53—What is first name of Miss Negri, motion picture actress?
55—What is a river of northwestern Germany?
57—A small horse is sometimes called what?
61—What is symbol for barium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

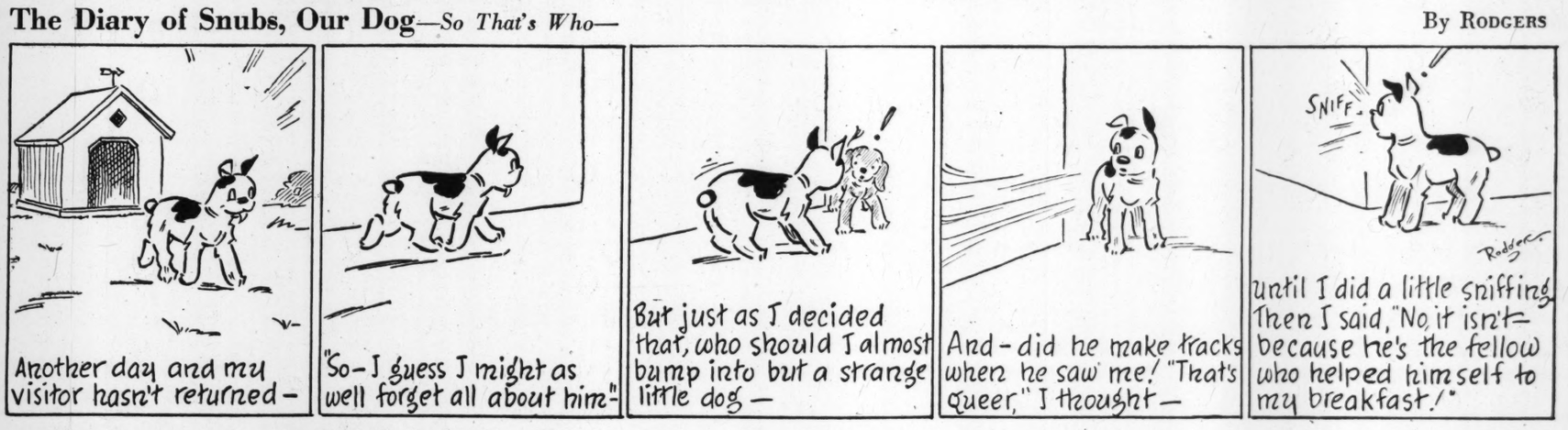
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Still on the Trail of the Treasure*

By LE PELLEY

I HAVE ONE IDEA ABOUT THIS "BAKED BEAN TREASURE."
DO YOU HAVE TO RUN LIKE THIS ?
STICKY— DID YOU DIG UP ANY REAL TREASURE BEFORE WE GOT THERE ?
NO- HONEST— THERE WAS JUST A NOTE FROM THE MILLER.... HE SAID, SINCE HIS NEPHEW LIKED BEANS SO WELL - HIS SHARE OF THE "TREASURE" COULD BE A BEAN RECIPE !
BENJAMIN — MR LANEY WANTS TO SEE YOU RIGHT AWAY..!
HE MAY HAVE NEWS !
SLOW DOWN ! — THIS HAS TO KEEP TILL TOMORROW !

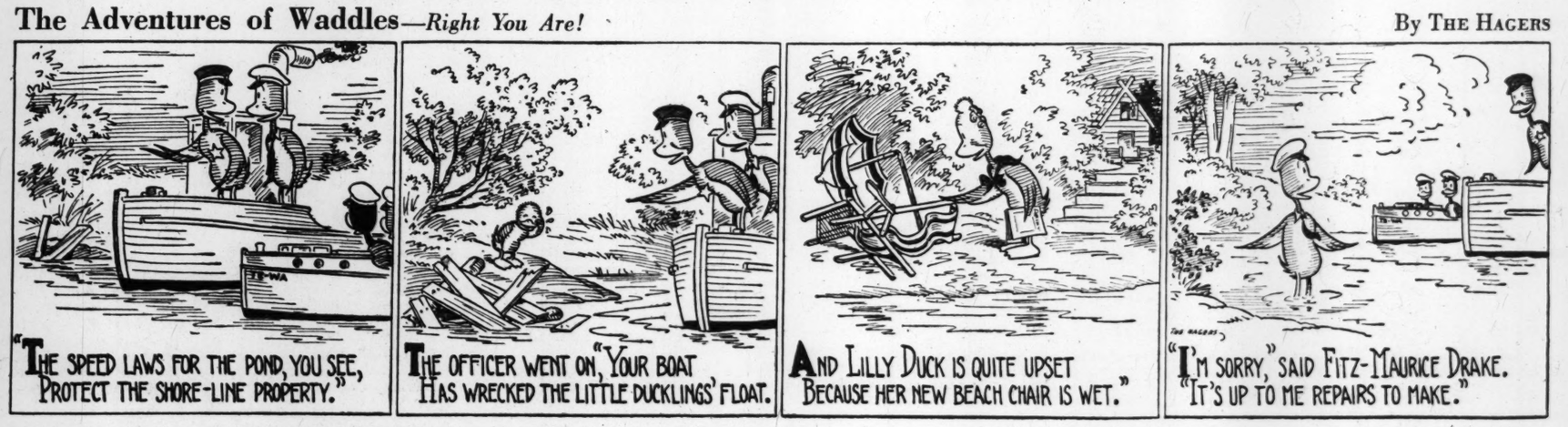
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*So That's Who—*

By RODGERS


Another day and my visitor hasn't returned—
"So—I guess I might as well forget all about him"
But just as I decided that, who should I almost bump into but a strange little dog—
And—did he make tracks when he saw me! "That's queer," I thought—
SNIFF
until I did a little sniffing. Then I said, "No, it isn't— because he's the fellow who helped himself to my breakfast!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Right You Are!*

By THE HAGERS


"THE SPEED LAWS FOR THE POND, YOU SEE, PROTECT THE SHORE-LINE PROPERTY."
THE OFFICER WENT ON, "YOUR BOAT HAS WRECKED THE LITTLE DUCKLINGS' FLOAT.
AND LILLY DUCK IS QUITE UPSET BECAUSE HER NEW BEACH CHAIR IS WET."
"I'M SORRY," SAID FITZ-MAURICE DRAKE. "IT'S UP TO ME REPAIRS TO MAKE."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Congress Should Stay

A President of the United States usually finds it more comfortable to work without having Congress around. Hence, the view expressed by Mr. Roosevelt that the legislative houses could suitably finish up their work within the next two weeks and adjourn represents a natural wish on his part.

Yet there are other and more compelling reasons why Congress ought to stay in session. The war emergency, it is true, calls for a great deal of freedom of executive action—the Senate's 80-to-0 passage of the Army expansion bill indicates a disposition to grant this. But this same critical situation calls, too, for quick marshaling and formulation of public opinion on questions that may arise suddenly, as has the issue of immediate aid to the Allies. For this purpose and as a matter of maintaining national unity, Congress is a useful sounding board.

It may be admitted that some of the sound so generated will be of a partisan nature. A portion even of the demand for continuance in session may be discounted as opposition strategy. But after such allowances are made, it is to be remembered that several major pieces of legislation are yet in the course of passage, some of which require a good deal of discussion, and that since this is the second year of the Seventy-Sixth Congress, these bills would expire and have to start all over from the beginning in the Congress which is to be elected this year.

Among such measures, the Ramspeck civil service extension bill, the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act, and the Logan-Walter bill on administrative law have passed the House of Representatives but not the Senate. On its part the Senate has passed the extension of the Hatch Act against pernicious politics, the equalization of tax payments by TVA, and the proposal to end purchases of foreign silver, but these await action by the House. In conference is the bill laboriously worked out to improve the situation of the railroads. While it may be assumed that the new tax bill, increase of the debt limit, and military, naval and relief appropriations will be enacted, there is yet a large body of domestic legislation deserving attention.

Members of the House and Senate are thinking partly, of course, of the exigencies of campaign year and of the importance of getting re-elected. These considerations cannot wholly be brushed aside, but to their clamor there are two replies. One is that a great deal of time yet remains for campaigning, and would be available in recesses even if Congress should stay convened well into the summer. The other is that voters must appreciate the loyalty of a congressman who stuck usefully to his post and would surely reward him as against a rival for his job.

Rather than seek a hasty adjournment for political convenience, Congress will do well to stay in session and to give the Nation the reassurance of its presence in Washington for any emergency.

Street Scene

An attractive young woman, all business, stopped in front of a grocery store, turned the perambulator containing her first born daughter around, put on the brake, gave a last brisk touch to the coverings and hurried into the shop. Shopping had to be done, no one to leave with baby, and no room inside the store.

No one to leave the little one with at home, but who is there to watch over her on the street?

A chauffeur had just driven up in a big car before she came. After assisting the owner out of the car, he spied the baby and took his stand near her.

Very soon a boy of ten stopped to look down at the child. He bent over the cab and smiled. Seeing that he was observed, he straightened up and walked off nonchalantly. But not far. He returned for a second look, and then recalled an errand which took him into the shop.

Every passer-by cast a glance or stopped frankly to look at the tiny maid, and the look softened their faces. Presently the youngster became ambitious or too warm and kicked off her blanket. Here the chauffeur who had been watching, gently reached down to straighten it. He was met by the smiling mother who emerged with her bundles and at once took charge of her precious possession. Making room in the carriage for the purchases, she turned towards home, only half aware perhaps of the import of the love which hovered over the child the while and warmed everyone who saw.

Stop the Four Columns

President Vargas of Brazil is right in saying that the world is marching toward a future different from all we have known. But he is wrong in his apparent assumption that free government is outmoded and that the future belongs to force and nationalism. Plainly democracy must adjust itself to new conditions, must make itself more effective in the economic and social life of peoples. But there is nothing new in the doctrine that "vigorous peoples, fit for life must follow the route of their aspirations."

There is nothing new in barbarism, despotism, and paganism. Indeed they are so antiquated that nations in which Christianity and enlightenment have been really established have outgrown them. Only where governments do not dare to let their citizens know or speak the truth is it possible to keep dictatorship and aggression going even temporarily. Recrudescences of despotism fight against an unquenchable, overwhelming love of liberty. Senhor Vargas cannot tolerate violence and disorder in his own country; modern invention is fast rendering the world too small a place to tolerate the international anarchy his reign of force would bring.

The fact that the head of the largest Nation in Latin America can come out at this crisis with such a support of totalitarianism ought to be a warning to every lover of free government. This could not have happened before Nazi and Fascist might overran free nations. Their display of power has encouraged every dissatisfied and undemocratic element in the world.

There are people even in the United States who—influenced by the military successes of brutalitarianism—have begun to say, "Well, the Nazis have got something. Perhaps democracy isn't so efficient. Maybe we'd better not offend these fellows; it might be wiser to come to terms with them." Some elements of the human mind will decide that wrong is right if only it is supported by enough force.

Fifth Columns are of little danger unless backed by the four columns of force. But if regimes dedicated to force continue to triumph, Fifth Columns will spring up everywhere. Stop the four and the fifth will disintegrate. That means that calmly but vigorously, nations which have made some progress toward rule by reason must defend themselves with democratically controlled force—and do it in time.

Italian *Americans*

"If Mussolini declared war on the Allies, with whose cause virtually all Americans sympathize, what would Italian Americans do?" The question has troubled American friends of democracy.

Il Duce has had many admirers in the United States. These have been chiefly of Italian origin. They have explained with obvious satisfaction what Fascism had done for Italy. And sometimes they have even made comparisons between the New Italy of Mussolini and the United States which caused other Americans to wonder why those who liked Il Duce's ways of doing things didn't go back to Italy.

The military alliance between Italy and Nazi Germany has been another source of embarrassment between Italian and other Americans. Whatever clouds Il Duce's war declaration has brought to the Mediterranean, it has dissipated the cloud of doubt as to where Italian Americans would stand in a testing time.

"We are part and parcel of this great Nation," Representative D'Allessandro at Washington immediately declared. And Mayor La Guardia said in his Ottawa speech: "God Almighty has given us our friends in the Western Hemisphere and we reserve the right to pick our enemies in Europe." Men who have been acting in official and semi-official capacity for Italy are resigning their posts. Editors of Italian-language newspapers are condemning Il Duce's act as a blunder for Italy and a great disappointment to Italians in the New World.

Other Americans engaged in an effort to mobilize all possible aid for those who are fighting for freedom will be inspired by the knowledge that their fellow citizens of Italian extraction will stand shoulder to shoulder with them. They will be encouraged by every further sign that the blessings of liberty are not bestowed on any people in vain. They will welcome the discovery that, even among most of Il Duce's once-ardent admirers, sympathy for his methods appears to be confined to the view that Fascism may be good enough for the Old World but it is not good enough for the New.

Our Readers Say—

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Peace Through Resistance

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ruskin once wrote: "You may either win your peace or buy it: win it, by resistance to evil; buy it, by compromise with evil." How appropriate his words are to this hour! A League of Nations, a Kellogg Pact, oceans of wishful thinking, the drawing up of innumerable pacts and treaties—none of these has proved effective in procuring world peace. For the first requisite of peace is the willingness to "resist evil," and the very idea of resisting its desires has become abhorrent to the modern mind.

"Let us not resist our inclinations; it is wiser as well as natural to give them free scope," is the cry. But what if in one direction these prove weak, debilitating, pleasure-loving, and in the other aggressive, cruel, malicious? Then peace is impossible, war certain—whether open or undeclared.

In the conflict which thus becomes inevitable it is clear that that side will be victorious which is the first to resist and overcome the evil which oppresses it not only from without but from within. As weakness and self-seeking are displaced in a nation's thought by courage, self-sacrifice, and devotion to a righteous cause, evil is resisted, the aggressor no longer finds a prey, and final victory is assured.

Today world turmoil assumes gigantic proportions, but underneath it all, the laws of cause and effect remain the same in every age and for every nation. The sword which defends is the sword which resists evil, and this is the sword of victory. A. B. D.

London

June and November

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

June and November of this year should prove to be very important months in America's history. On June 24, the Republican Convention convenes at Philadelphia to select their candidate for the next President of the United States.

There are many splendid men who are seeking the office and who would well serve the country's interests under normal conditions, but these are not "normal times." There is also much talk of "dark horses" and the "drafting" of ex-President Herbert Hoover.

Let us not, through excitement or apathy, lose sight of the grim facts with which the country is confronted, nor neglect our individual responsibility at the June convention, for what happens at the election in November will depend much on what happens at the convention in June. Surely this is no time for "playing politics," to speculate, or to feel that either "any" Republican candidate will, or will not, win the election in November. The need of the hour is the selection of the right man to best protect and serve the interests of our country during the next four years.

Let us not be fooled into thinking that we cannot "vote" until November. We, the people, can vote at the June convention, by taking the pains to write to the delegates from our State to this convention, instructing them to fulfill their "plain duty" to the voters and to the country, by sincerely supporting only the man best qualified to meet our needs in this great crisis. We do not need to wait until November to express our wishes, it is our privilege and duty to express them at the convention in June, and if we are faithful in doing our part, the delegates will clearly see and fulfill their duty to the voters. BARTLETT RICH

New York

"Subject Unto the Higher Powers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I cannot refrain at this time from expressing gratitude for the wonderful news coverage, both at home and abroad, of The Christian Science Monitor. In this war crisis the articles from the Monitor's correspondents reveal facts which never seem to appear in other publications; the editorials show balance, discernment and spiritual foundation, and the war sketches or cartoons by staff members are worthy of distribution in a wide field.

Monitor readers considering the effects of the Nazi "creed" may well rehearse the creed of another country which says: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God." This last quotation is copied from the color section of the Coronation edition of The Christian Science Monitor (April 22, 1937) relative to the crowning of the King and Queen of England.

Rockford, Ill. (MRS.) HILAH ORPUT

Sending Boys Across

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I would like to say, that I am not pro-German, but pro-American, and as such would very much object to sending our boys overseas. I also hope there will not be very many who follow Mr. Robert Montgomery's example. (MRS.) LUISE HAHN

New York

Blitzfall

Censored Mail

Every family ought to have an Aunt Jessica to supply romance and excitement to everyday living. Our Aunt Jessica is one of those rare persons to whom delightful things are always happening. Lovely, clever, and impulsive she takes experience on tiptoe, always eager for the next adventure. Our family thought her marriage to a handsome Scotch-Canadian quite the most romantic affair we had ever known, from her wedding in a picture-book country church to the honeymoon trip around the world. We treasured the glowing letters she sent us and showed her fascinating gifts to all our friends with loving pride. That was all five years ago before the shadow of war darkened our lives.

Of course, her husband, Malcolm, went over to England with the first contingent, for he is an experienced aviator. Aunt Jessica wrote us about it with her usual gayety and added that she would follow him come spring. Yesterday there came a long envelope from London with Jessica's vigorous, dashing handwriting on the front of it and a stamped legend on the back, "Passed by Censor."

Well, Mr. Censor,' we hope you enjoyed reading Jessica's letter just as much as we did! For Aunt Jessica has gotten herself a job taking care of homesick Canadian lads on leave in London. She is enjoying it with her usual gayety.

* * *

She writes: "We have a delightfully large, well-furnished room in the Canadian National offices across the street from Canada House. (It used to be the Manager's Office—but it didn't take much talking to move him out.) In it we have games, books, magazines, big comfortable chairs. Better still, I've rounded up all the pretty girls I can find to serve refreshments. I sally forth every day over to Canada House and invite them over to our recreation room, for we aren't well known as yet.

"Over a snack you can find out a lot about a lonesome, homesick boy. Most of the boys are young flying officers and they do look so smart in their horizon blue uniforms. I fix them up with dates for dinners, dances, the theater, and they are so grateful it's pathetic. Their length of leave varies from one to four days and most of them don't know a solitary person in London. Some of them have never been away from home before and when they tell me all about their homes and mothers and sisters I just long to hug them. (Of course, I don't give way to my maternal instincts.)

* * *

"But my dear, I'm positively scared when I think of the romances I've started. I'll tell you about the speediest one. Last Saturday morning when I went over to Canada House I saw a boy sitting there looking so disconsolate and blue. I got him to come over to our room and as luck would have it there was Phoebe Clark—you remember that pretty girl from Ottawa.

"I introduced them and they went to a dance that night at R's house. Sunday afternoon they went for a bus ride and came to our place for tea to announce their engagement! What will the boy's mother think of me? But you should have seen how happy that boy looked. I'm beginning to feel just like Dorothy Dix! However, the Wing Commander and Flight Lieutenant have been most complimentary in thanking me, so I think I'm really helping.

"I knit and sew for evacuées too, of course, but the really exciting fun is helping the boys from home to have a good time. I'm rounding up all the Canadian women in London to help—getting dinner invitations, organizing dances, arranging meetings. Life is certainly one whirl for me and I don't have time to worry. I just now had a letter from one of my 'boys' who signs himself, 'Your loving son.' I call that just sweet of him.

"Don't worry about Malcolm or me. I keep my gas mask, knitting, and the current book I'm reading in a bag beside me all the time. We have a large air-raid shelter here—built to bend, not collapse. That goes for the English people too. They are simply great and I'm proud to help. Malcolm is in and out of London looking fit as ever, busy, hard-working, not a bit discouraged.

"Well, cheerio, time to go round up some more of my 'sons.'"

Cheerio to you, Aunt Jessica! That's the stuff that makes the world brighter even in these dark days. I. M.

A Call for Moral Courage

We need that moral courage that comes from knowing that God is in the midst of us and that we can do all things through Him that strengtheneth us. This moral courage, I devoutly pray, will not have to express itself in battle and in war. More than in armaments we should trust to it to change the attitude abroad that we are decadent and passively acquiescent about all things.

Christians have seemed in recent years more like disunited and anxious souls gathered in the upper room before the feast of Pentecost than the products of that event.

We to whom has been passed this mission to claim the world for Christ, the King, have been instead huddled into the upper rooms of our own refuge, wondering who is really to be King, the ruler upon earth.

And for some decades we have advertised an attitude that is so uncertain, so cautious, so incapable of action, so evasive of its responsibility, so unready to stand up to what it feels is just, that we have created a vacuum which invites the ruthless aggressor to come and take the world.

The do-nothing attitude never inquires how costly it may be to do nothing and how much more dangerous inactivity frequently is. This present habit of thought is manifest in every department of our life. Ultimately on this earth peace depends on justice, and justice must be preserved by sacrifice.

If we hope to have peace because we are unwilling to sacrifice for justice, we are wrong indeed, because ultimately injustice grown aggressive and on the march has to be stopped, and the only method that humanity has found is war.

Democracy was founded by men who had the conviction that there is truth and that there is good and evil; . . . and in so far, and it is now very far, as the democracies have fallen into disbelief and unfaith, they are in a desperately dangerous muddle about everything that matters most to themselves and their children.

The virtues that come of a sound mind are the peaceful fruitage that blooms on the far side of courageous character. If we say, "I like the peaceful fruits but I am afraid of the more daring aspects of the spirit," we fool ourselves.

For the peace of God cannot dwell in the cowardly.—REV. DR. ARTHUR LEE KINSOLVING, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston.

The Wide Horizon

Looking at Lotteries

By Harlan Trott

A movement to legalize lotteries in Nebraska as a means of financing a $50-a-month old-age pension plan shows that the delusion that a State can benefit by socialized gambling still persists. It is not impossible that a State could raise enough revenue from a lottery to take reasonably good care of all those who would be eligible for old-age pensions. But by helping the aged, the lottery would sap the living standard of another group—those with the lowest incomes—upon whom gambling schemes make the heaviest drain. Prosperity for one group at the expense of another obviously will not promote the well-being of the State.

The plan put forward in Nebraska by sponsors of a State constitutional amendment permitting lotteries typifies a general, uninformed view regarding the revenue-raising possibilities of public gambling. Apparently some people sincerely believe that a national lottery would put an end to the chaos of contradictions evidenced in the spread of beano games, the numbers racket, bank nights at the movies, and similar schemes that flourish in the face of public apathy toward prohibitory gambling. Apparently that is mainly why Mayor La Guardia supported a bill before the New York Legislature a few years ago to legalize lotteries in that State. And a great many lottery supporters believe that a national lottery would greatly increase Federal revenues.

* * *

What reason have they for supposing that a Government lottery would drive out other forms of gambling? That argument was used to advance the drive for State pari-mutuel betting. But in practice the pari-mutuel system has become a mechanized pace setter for an even greater amount of illegal betting than there was before. And what assurance can its proponents offer that a national lottery would not tend to corrupt the Federal Government the way racetrack gambling has corrupted State governments?

It is a mistake to believe that the people or the Federal Government could benefit by a lottery. From an economic standpoint a national lottery would be a bootstrap-lifting scheme at best. Its patronage would center chiefly among the lowest-income groups. It would have all the disadvantages of a sales tax, without any redeeming features. A national lottery would simply be a tax on wastefulness.

Whatever profits might accrue to the Federal Government would have to be disbursed ultimately in the form of relief, to counteract the drain on the general purchasing power which results from gambling of any kind.

* * *

There is no practical basis to warrant the belief that a national lottery could succeed where State-supervised gambling has failed. The breakdown in the present State pari-mutuel laws is due to the fact that they are based on the pretense that what is a vice outside the racetrack is a virtue within. If gambling is wrong, it is wrong everywhere, regardless of when or how.

The best that can be said for a national lottery is bad enough to justify the conclusion that it would not solve our gambling problem. The States are trying to run pari-mutuel betting, but political flare-ups, exposures of horse-doping and race-fixing, of fraud and corruption such as have beset the system in Texas, Louisiana, Illinois, Rhode Island, and other places prove that it is not the harmless amusement its backers contended. It seems as Dr. Charles J. Turck, one-time president of Centre College, says, "You cannot create a monopoly or special privilege to do a wrongful thing, a thing inherently evil, without having that monopoly or privilege control the State that creates it."

This is the lesson of the lottery in Louisiana, the recently abandoned national lottery in France, and of racetrack gambling everywhere.

Mirror of World Opinion

"More Than Mere Armies"

There have of late been frequent efforts by German radio to convince the democracies that their leaders were in bitter dispute in Flanders. Conceivably the mysterious act of treachery committed by King Leopold had its roots in a similar German maneuver.

This much has been certain from the start of the war—that the democracies are fighting more than mere armies, however large, more than the latest engines of science, however miraculous. They are fighting a spirit of evil that knows neither truth nor honor nor mercy. If lies, persistently sown for years, will help the Nazi cause, then the Nazi mind will concoct and sow them. If secret, underhand organization upon a large scale will undermine an enemy nation, then the Nazi system will invent the necessary racial myths and finance the necessary "fifth columns."

Americans have been slow to believe that such forces of evil could rise to power in an age supposedly civilized. In France and England there has plainly been a corresponding failure to comprehend the reality. In a sense discovery of the truth has been the greatest shock of the war. One feels heartsick for humankind everywhere. It is in this atmosphere of dismay and grief that Americans will be praying for the Allies. Both England and France have fought their way to victory against heavy odds before. May they stand shoulder to shoulder in this dark hour, and may they—for themselves and for right and justice and liberty everywhere—yet win!—*New York Herald Tribune.*

One Thing They Cannot Destroy

As this is written, the world faces the darkest era in its history.

Centuries of progress, in which mankind has struggled, however feebly, upward and onward toward the light, may be swept away. Civilization, as we have known it, may seemingly be destroyed.

But there is one thing the passions of mankind, the hosts of evil, can never destroy—our simple faith in God.

It was upon this faith our country was founded, and grew, and became great among the nations of the world. Became great because of the inspiration that flowed to it from a source higher than its own. Became great because there were family ties, strong as bands of steel, because there were family devotions; because there were churches where men were not ashamed to kneel in supplication; because the spirit of God was in America.

Human words seem futile at a time like this. But there are words that are not futile, for in them lie the inspiration of the centuries. The 46th Psalm.

"God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.

"Therefore will not we fear, though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea;

"Though the waters thereof roar and be troubled, though the mountains shake with the swelling thereof.

"There is a river, the streams whereof shall make glad the city of God, the holy place of the tabernacles of the most High.

"God is in the midst of her; she shall not be moved: God shall help her, and that right early.

"The heathen raged, the kingdoms were moved: He uttered His voice, the earth melted.

"The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge.

"Come, behold the works of the Lord, what desolations He hath made in the earth.

"He maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth; He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear in sunder; He burneth the chariot in the fire.

"Be still, and know that I am God: I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth.

"The Lord of hosts is with us; the God of Jacob is our refuge."—*Bangor* (Maine) *Daily News.*

Ideals

It's about time businessmen, big and little, returned to a firm enduring spiritual belief in a Supreme Being who is all good and powerful. Today there seems to be a tendency in many quarters to exalt the material above the spiritual. The simple ideals do not appear to be as sacred as they used to be. Yet, these ideals are the very roots of our life as free men. If we permit these ideals to be destroyed, our freedom will leave with them.—*Hotel and Restaurant News,* Boston.